HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 114— BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 16 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
21 May	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ...	8427
24th July	MANDALA ...	8,246
18th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug	DOMALA	8,411

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18th May	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
20th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	17 May.	28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Sciyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI

'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING

—:o:—

GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI

FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.

SPECIALISED FIRERRICKS

for

OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,

Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.

—:o:—

STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One Gujrati COMPOUNDER, Apply personally to DR. M. B. THAKORE, 16 Dady Sheth Agiari Street, Bombay 2.
A R231

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.
A 28527

WANTED for the M. M. English School, Umbargaon (Dt. Thana) from 7th June a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE, able to teach upto the fifth standard on Rs. 50 and 30 respectively. Apply stating experience to the HEAD MASTER (S. D. Mate, B.A., Shanwar Peth, Satara City)
A 245

WANTED.—For an up-country Mill, a FIRST CLASS CARDER and an ASSISTANT WEAVER. Experience of Northern India Cottons essential. Apply stating experience, and salary expected to Box 1968 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28567

WANTED—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT EDITOR for the Gujarati Encyclopaedia. The applicant should send his literary contributions with the application, and also testimonials. Good University qualifications are necessary. Starting salary Rs. 100/- Will have to commence the duties immediately. Apply. MANAGER Jnankosha Press, Poona City.
A 28576

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to pass Station Master, Goods Coaching, Parcel Clerk, Ticket Collector or Guard, Course should apply with two annas stamp to SUPERINTENDENT, Railway duties Training and Telegraph School, Delhi.
A R240

WANTED—AN EXPERT CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER, who has a thorough experience in his work. Only apply those who can guarantee a maximum production. Apply Box No. 1966 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R234

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail. fare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R241

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Virlaparla, a decent BUNGALOW, having one Hall and 8 rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar.
C 28564

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET, on the Second floor with lift in the Sukhadwala Building on the corner, of Ravelin Street, and Hornby Road, Fort.—Apply to the Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Liberary.
C R233

LOST AND FOUND

LOST OR MISLAID—(10) ordinary shares of Union Jute Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dhanjisha Pestonjee Bhedwar bearing Nos. 396/400 and 7477/81 have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person or persons claiming the ownership of the aforesaid shares should intimate their claim to Messrs. Bird and Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, within eight days from date, otherwise fresh certificates of those shares will be issued to the present holder.
P. B. R244

MEDICAL.

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.
R175

WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE (Trade Mark Registered.) No more suffering from Leprosy! A real boon to sufferers!! Reward Rs. 500/- if proved ineffective. This world-wide renowned specific of a Divine Sathu Yogi, radically and positively cures all the 18 kinds of Leprosy —Red, black, white, copper coloured spots disfigured face, numbness thickness of skin, loss of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes etc. etc. First, second and third class treatments Rs. 50, 25 and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance. NOTE.—For other particulars, apply for our free booklet of "Kustaroganivarini" containing thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the different parts of the globe. M. SUBBAREDDI Proprietor, The Ready & Co. Gopalapuram. Via. Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.
P R242

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December, Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M. 97.

PROFESSION.

THE MANAGER of a leading British Fire Insurance Company will by appointment, be pleased to interview all Brokers belonging to the Bombay Brokers' Association. Apply Box No. 1969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
P 28570

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE—Avoid losses, succeed in speculation and make your business prosperous and lucrative by wearing our DHANADA TALISMAN, Price Rs. 5/. Apply to :—The PROPRIETOR, KLINNA NILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.
P R200

BEST INVESTMENT.—Consult :—THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T 28550

SILKS.—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.
T R229

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, JEHANGIR WADIA BLDG., ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on MONDAY, 23rd May, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1926.

(2) To sanction the Declaration of Dividend.

(3) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad who retires by rotation.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and

(5) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th May, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

28579

THE EAST INDIA TRADING AND MFG. CO., LTD.

STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, will be held at Chalisgaon at the house of Mr. Hari Vinayak Patasakar, Pleader, on Sunday the 29th May, 1927, at 5 p.m.

By the order of the Board.

Messrs. KOTIBHASKAR & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 25th April 1927.
28571

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER,

"THE MOSLEM CHRONICLE"

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER of the "MOSLEM CHRONICLE", coming out in June. It will contain articles both by eminent Moslem and non-Moslem Scholars and Politicians. Illustrations of Moslem Monuments and photos of historic personages of the Moslem world will be reproduced. The Number will be a record of the most valuable documents relating to Moslem Culture, Education, Literature, Politics and History.

Free to subscribers whose annual subscription (Rs. 12/-) paid in advance. Rs. 2/- per copy for those who pay in advance. During June cash price Rs. 2/8, after June Rs. 5/- per copy.

Apply :—

THE MANAGER,
"The Moslem Chronicle."
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
28562

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co. Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an outturn of 7,900 lbs. of yarn per day. Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Minister of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927, failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests.

Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.
28507

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the undermentioned nine Austin Armoured Cars :—

B. A. Nos. 1046, 1048, 1049, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1072, 1074 and 1075.

These vehicles are stripped skeletons and cannot be shifted for sale from where they are. The cars can be seen at No. 5 Armoured Car Company, (R.T.C.), Kirkee, between the hours of 8-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Thursdays.

Tenders should be sealed and posted so as to reach the Asstt. Director of Supplies and Transport, Poona District, Poona, not later than 10th June, 1927.

C. O. MORRIS,
Lt.-Colonel,
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, Poona District.

Poona, May 13th 1927.
28578

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3298 OF 1924.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW
Plaintiff.

V.S.

MANIBAI, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai and another.
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 20th day of June 1927 at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Bhaskar Lane, Grand Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-one Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 428 and Cadastral Survey No. 12299 (Bhuleshwar Division) and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4555 and Street No. 5 Bhaskar Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by the Public Passage in front thereof, on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Cart and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Hargovan Anandji Desai.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Northern side of the Kumbhartukda in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is about 12 (twelve) inches in width and six (6) feet in length registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 2362 and Cadastral Survey No. 198 (Mandvi Division) and bounded, on or towards the East and West by the Compound walls and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described and on or towads the North by the Kumbhartukda Cart.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

28577

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.

Stores such as wrought iron scrap of wire rope latrine taps, traps wrought iron scrap of pipes, hammers, angers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvil, vices bench, zinc lining, furniture, wrought iron and cast iron scrap, condemned platform weighing machines, cast iron collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and pumps, gate, street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, leather scrap, rubber scrap and tyres copying presses with staples, padlocks, tapes measuring rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc., etc., also one large lot of steel drums (40 gallons capacity).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

with
KEN MAYNARD

"FELIX SPOTS THE SPOOKS"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time : 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Excelsior Film Co.'s Social New Picture

SOUL OR SLAVE

A Picture Worth Seeing.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, DYNAMO, ETC., ETC.

Messrs CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 16th May, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following :—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, Office chairs, safes, TWO BIG BATH TUBS, CARPETS, etc. etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents :—

(1) Re: Estate of Abdulla Shariff (Insolvent) safe with stand, mehta boxes, trunks, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Haridas Virji Thacker (Insolvent) :—Easy-chair, clock, mirror etc.

(3) Re: Esate of Sayad Mahomed Hussein Gulamalli and ors. (Insolvents) :—Cotton, woollen and artificial socks and stockings, under-shirts, baby hoods, cotton bathing costumes, towels etc.

By the order of the Manager of Dead Letter Office :—Oil, ghee, wearing apparels, boots, used stamps etc.

By the order of the Income-tax Officer, "E" Ward, Bombay :—24 gramophone records.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Kasturchand Chenaji :—Silver wearing apparels, dealwood boxes etc.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gulamalli Haji Mahamed Datoo :—ceiling fan, broken wooden pieces and platform, small table, dirty linen box, marble top table, canvas chair, (2) weighing scales etc.

The property of an European gentleman, cupboard, trunks, framed pictures, crockery, medical instruments etc.

By the order of the officers concerned :—one Dynamo.
2 cases spittoons.
4 Bales carpets.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros :—A big lot of shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks, Mulls, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 14.

S S Vav, Neilson—Sabau.
S S Honolulu Maru, Rorai, Kobe.
S S Khandalla, Miller, Durban.
S S Varela, Halls, Busrah.
S S Algic, Niel, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.

S S Gorjistan, Reddock, Jeddah.
S S Trifells, Ottmann, Hamburg.

LOADING.

May 14.

Steamer Dara for Jeddah.

S S Vav: The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Vav arrived in Harbour on Saturday from Sabung, with a cargo of timber.

S S Honolulu Maru: The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Varella: The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a geseral cargo and passengers.

S S Algic: The L Edward Ltd steamer, Algic, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Tifels: The L Edward Ltd, steamer Trifels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

The A Nimazee's steamer Gorgistan, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 930 pilgrims.

IMPORTS.

May 14.

S S Cracovia from Trieste Agents Lloyd Trestino: 68 cs leonian ware, 1850 cs glass bangles, 499 bs printing paper, 3400 bgs sugar, 4252 bds baling hoops, 52 cs 375 cs paper, 200 coils plain iron wire, 44 cs cotton embroideries, 276 cs bolts and nuts, 75 cs tin boxes, 105 cs screws, 40 cs safety matches, 11 cases sewing cotton thread 80 cs tin ware 60 cs electric lamps and bulbs 250 coils zinc plated iron wire 124 cs. 30 bds rubber shoes, 190 cs wire nails, 24 cs beer 30 cs tin hollow 100 bags onions, 20 cs 90 rolls wire netting, 17 cs pickers, 200 coils iron wire 44 cs glass beads 14 cs macroni 147 cs iron chains 10 cs enamel ware, 272 cs hollow glass 150 cs leather shoes, 20 cs soap 17 bls wrapping paper, 13 cs fez caps 76 cs 25 cts artificial slate 29 cs imitation silver, and gold spangles 21 cs nickel silver, 10 cs enamelled bowls, 20 cs paint brush 208 pkgs steel tyres 40 bgs glue, 77 cs earthern ware, 42 cs electric light bulbs 20 cs globes 35 pcks 10 cs notespaper 93 cs silver coins, 429 pcs pine timbers, 10 bls bleaching powder 166 cs art silk fancies 150 cs hurricane lanterns 8 cs imitation jewellery, 10 cs armulets 110 cs buttons 65 cs silver coins.

From Venice: 10 cs cotton piece goods with art silk, 35 cs button, 240 cks red lead 7 cs fez 23 cs embroidered roll all overs, 195 cs cotton goods, 32 cs silk waste yarns 50 cs art silk 73 cs cotton embroideries 54 cs cotton embroidery 94 cs cotton piece goods, with art silk embroidered 10 cs art silk jaffetta, 10 cs mixed piece goods 30 cs woolen fez 37 cs spun silk yarn, 20 cs liquors, 80 cks lead oxide 31 cs textile goods 24 cs hemp twine 12 bs sple silk yarn 211 cs glass beads

From Brevelse: 550 bgs almonds 38cks tartaric crystals 27 cks tartaric powder, 10 cks citric crystals.

From Bari: 1550 bgs almonds.

From Calaivatta: 300 cs figs.

From Alexandria: 30 bs cotton.

From Port Said: 10 cs specie.

From Suez. 5 cs specie.

From Aden: 52 pkgs 23 bds Sajikhar 467 bgs chola, 15 bs tobacco leaves, 12 pkgs 60 bgs fish, 360 bgs grain 22 bgs moong 6 bds skins, 311 bgs chodia 99 atals beans 10 pkgs cloves stens, 13 bds sheep skins.

EXPORTS.

May 14.

S S Ranpura for London: 33 cwt gum, G Sachedina and Co, 6 tons timber logs, MacKenzie Ltd, 350 cwt condiments Poonjiaji and Co. 1 bale carpet Cox and King Ltd, 1 case lizard skins Cox and King Ltd 10 bds Jackal skins H A M Saweel, 7 bds cat skins M A M Kapur.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 158 bs raw wool D Sassoonand Co., 30 bs raw wool E D Sassoon and Co, 2000 cwt myrobolum Amin and Sons, 5500 cwt myrabolums G Mowjee and Co, 100 bs hemp G Mowjee and Co, 110 bs wool raw V Oomersey.

For Glasgow: 10 tons teakwood McKenzie Ltd, 40 tons bauxites ore Shivarapur Syndicate.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg: 55 bs raw cotton, Volkart Bros,

For Antwerp. 320 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons.

S S Sonnenfels for Hamburg 330 bs cotton K Visram and Co, 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes E Danner and Co, 100 bs hemp F F Campbel and Co.

For Antwerp. 1000 cwt Myrabollum K Mogjee.

S S Algil for New York: 20 bs carpets Cox and King Ltd, 99 cwt gum kadaya D Mowjee and Co, 1 bds carpet AM G H Sowji.

For Philadhepia: 1000 cwt myrabollums M Bhuta and Co.

City of Canton for New York: 100 cwt gool colibanum, 201 cwt pepper, 13 cs cardamoms 19 cwt turmeric 20 cwt guli kadaya E Virfel and Co.

For Philladhelnia: 1000 cwt myrabollums R D Patel and Co.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/7 3/4 buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribber lb Spot 1/7 7/8 sellers.

Pale, Crepe, lb. Spot 1/7 3/4 buyers

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/7 7/8 sellers.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATION

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

	Latest Prices.
Anglo Java	0 7 7 1/2
Anglo Malay	1 13 9
Bahlias	2 11 10 1/2
Burma Rubber	1 10 0
Chersonese	0 3 4 1/2
Cicely	0 8 0
East Java	2 3 9
Java Investment	2 8 9
Knala Reman	0 5 9
Kwaloe	0 3 1 1/2
Merbau	0 3 6
Mergui Crown	0 6 7 1/2
Mooply Valley	1 16 3
Pagoh	2 8 9
Rim Malacca	0 5 1 1/2
Sialang	2 18 1 1/2
Tandjong	3 3 9
United Serdang	0 7 0
United Temiang	6 4 0
United Patanis	1 9 0
Devon Estates	1 0 6
Highlands and Lowlands	2 14 4 1/2
East Asiatic	0 4 1 1/2
Travancore Rubber Co.	2 17 6
Malacca Rubber Plantations	3 7 6
Stock of rubber in London	—68,187 tons.
Increase on week	—1,153 tons.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKE REPORT

RAILWAY SHARES.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road Karachi.)

Since our last report the business has been on a limited scale in Railway shares. The Larkanas continue to be offer while Upper Sinds are wanting at round about Rs. 81/ per share. No business is reported in Sind Lights, the Company has declared a dividend of Rs. 6/ per share for the half year ending 31st March 1927.

ELECTRICS.

There is not much business to report.

Name of the Company.	Paid up value.	Present value.
Sind Lights	100 0 0	153 0 0
Sind Lighterage	150 0 0	130 0 0
Larkana Jacobabad	100 0 0	87 0 0
Upper Sinds	100 0 0	80 0 0
ELECRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hyderabad Electric	100 0 0	103 0 0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per vent. Karachi. Port Trust	100 0 0	112 8 0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80 0 0	115 0 0
India Flour Mills	60 0 0	110 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0	100 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 14.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an Anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Forward Prices for June and July-Aug Sept. Shipment are unchanged. The prices for Octo-Nov-Dec. Shipment record a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Rine White Javo Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/ per cwt.
Transhipment Fr. 11/ per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh 16/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July-Aug.Sept sh 16/4 per cwt. FBH.
Shipt. Octo-Nov-Dec. sh 16/6 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Weak.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

[Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

May 15,

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb
Textile	0 11 3
Century	0 11 0
Jacob	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 10 9
Apollo	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;	
Standard Mill	Per lb 0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„ 0 15 3
Century 6404*8705	„ 1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„ 0 15 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„ 0 15 0
Phoneix	„ 0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„ 0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„ 0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„ 0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„ 0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„ 0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	„ 1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„ 0 15 6
David Mill	„ 1 0 0
Apollo Mill	„ 0 15 6
Moon Mill	„ 0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	„ 0 15 3
Gold Mohor	„ 0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	per lb. 0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„ 0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„ 0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„ 0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„ 0 14 6
Sakuntala	„ 0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„ 0 14 3
Globe	„ 0 14 3
Rachael	„ 0 14 5
Palkhi	„ 0 14 6
Maher	„ 0 14 9
Kechhwa	„ 0 14 6
LEPAD:—	
Spring	„ 0 0 0
Textile	„ 0 0 0
Century	„ 0 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 1 0 3
Jacob	„ 1 0 0
Century	„ 1 0 0
Mun Mill	„ 1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 0 15 3
Century	„ 0 15 6
Jacob	„ 0 15 0
Mun Mill	„ 0 15 6
1386 Tata	„ 2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 3 12 0
Jamshed	„ 3 12 0
Century	„ 4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„ 4 2 0
Hindustan No. 962	„ 4 3 6
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Sholapur	„ 10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„ 8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„ 5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124	
Pearl Pabaney	„ 7 6 0
Hindustan	„ 7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„ 6 4 0
SALITA:—	
Century	„ 0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„ 0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 5 0
777 Crescent	„ 2 3 6
Apollo David	„ 2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta	per lb 1 2 0
Phoenix	„ 1 2 0
Kohinoor	„ 1 2 0
Tata	„ 1 2 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 14TH MAY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th May 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded over the west of the province and clear over the east. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Ambala and the minimum at other stations. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 110deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the west of the province. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 108 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.13" of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is more humid than usual in west Rajputana. Day temperature was below normal in upper Sind; night temperature was higher than usual in the aforesaid area and lower in west Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107deg. at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Indore and in defect at Rajkot. Maximum temperature was locally below normal; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division. A maximum temperature of 106 deg. was recorded yesterday at Bhavnagar parts.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur and Nagpur have each had a light fall of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess locally in the west of the province and in defect in the southeast. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 90. 3deg. and a minimum temperature of 79deg.4, both being 1deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east of the division and generally in excess in the west. Temperature was locally below normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Dust or thunderstorms have occurred at several stations in northwest India and on the Madras Coast. Rain has fallen locally in west Rajputana and on the north Madras Coast and at a few stations in south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides the one already mentioned, are 0.18" at Madras and 0.11" at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

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Lavender Water

The most favoured of all English perfumes, delightfully fragrant and lasting.

In its quaint green bottle, "Old Cottage" Lavender Water comes to you like a breath from an old English garden. A cool delight at all times

You will enjoy the same refreshing fragrance in "Old Cottage" Lavender Bath Soap and Face Powder.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for Grossmith's, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors:
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Representative:
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Skin Tortures End
And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Take it for
Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchordas.)

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NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to an part of India.

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GOLDEN IN COLOUR

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A COUPON OF VALUE IN EVERY PACKET & TIN

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.
138 years' reputation for Quality

BULLION MARKET.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 14.

Silver—Market Quiet.

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	25-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 14.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.26.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.97.
London—Rome Liras 89.80.
London—Berlin Marks 20.51.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Dull Market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 14.

3 months London discounts 323/32 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, May 14

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment value £18:10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment value £18:10.
Linseed La Plata, c. i. f, ton.—
May/June shipment offered £16:7:6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
May/June shipment offered £19:5.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 14

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
May/Aug delivery paid 32/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery paid 33/4 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p. c.
Interest. 7 Days, Market Loans 3-1/2 p.-c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-23/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 month 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 month 5 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.49-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13.7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.97
T T Madrid on London	27.70
T T Milan on London	89.92
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.05
T T London on Prague	164.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 14.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
May/June shipment value 53/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
May/June shipment 54/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
May/June shipment sellers 55.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—
May/June shipment buyers 54/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 14

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment quoted £9:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment offered £18:5.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
May/June shipment quoted £20:5.

LONDON SILVER.

London May 13

Silver:—Very Quiet.

Spot	26-
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

don May 13

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. .. £4-4-11-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta.—
June, per cwt 16/6.
July/Sept per cwt 16/4 1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt 16/6
c. and f. Bombay.—
July/Sept, per cwt. 16/6 1/4.
c. and f. Karachi.—
July/Sept, per cwt 16/7.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 14.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 13th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	19,872
Linseeds	23,825
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	786
Gingellyseeds	199
Poppyseeds	423
Groundnuts	5,873
Castorseed	7,396
Rice	2,133
Myrabollams	2,962
Cottonseed	7,323
Gram	1,233
Joowar	1,865
Barley	181
Bajree	945
Coal	4,623 Tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

MUKTSAR, May 12.

Special for the Chronicle.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Wheat Har	4	9	9
Wheat Bhadon	4	13	0
Wheat Asuj	4	14	3
Gram Jeth	3	10	6
Gram Har	3	12	0
Gram Asuj	3	15	6
Barley Jeth	3	7	0
Barley Asuj	3	11	6
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	10	6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	3	6
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	15	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	4	0

READY.

New Wheat 4/8 to 5/4. New Gram 3/10 to 3/14. New Barley 3/7/3, Rapeseeds 7/8 to 8/, Cottonseeds 3/14/6,
Market arrival.
Wheat 1,500 mds. Gram 500 mds. Barley 400 mds. Rapeseeds 200 mds.
Market condition.
Gram is exported to Madras and all other searals are steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 14.

	To-day's price.
July	15.53
October	15.86
December	16.08
January	16.14
March	16,33
Middling Spot	15.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

London, May 14

July	15.51
October	15.80
Middling Spot	15.60

NEW YORK.

New York.—10.30 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).
May —
July —
October —
New York.—Noon Call.
May —
July —
October —
New Orleans.—9 a.m.—
July —
October —

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool May 14.

	Opening	closing
May	8.34	8.38
June		8.40
July	8.43	8.47
August		8.50
September		8.54
October	8.53	8.57
November		8.58
December		8.62
January	8.56	8.64
February		8.66
March	8.64	8.71
April		8.72
May		8.73
Middling Spot		8.69

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

	To-day's Closing
Scinde, Good	6.85
Scinde, Fully Good	7.05
Scinde, Fine	7.25
Bengal, Good	6.85
Bengal, Fully Good	7.05
Bengal, Fine	7.25
Oomra, Good	7.25
Oomra, Fully Good	7.50
Oomra, Fine	7.75
Broach, Good	7.25
Broach, Fully Good	7.55
Broach, Fine	7.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, May 14.

	Closing.
May	15.34
June	15.42
July	15.47
August	15.49
September	15.56
October	15.65
November	15.68
December	15.67
January	15.65
February	15.65
March	15.65
April	15.65
May	15.65
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	16.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 14

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 14.

Demand Bills 485.25

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N.Y.—Opened strong on reports of heavyrains. Eased off on profit taking. Closed 3 to 5 points higher. Spot cotton closed unchanged.

Local.—Advanced on heavy Buying Closed firm.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cables to-day.

New York July Highest 15-81. (10-32 a.m.).

Lowest 15-61 (12-36. p.m.).

Liverpool 9-10 a.m. Continued cold Rains in Texas.

Liverpool 8-40 p.m. Market Steady on trade fixing call sales—Further Serious break Mississippi River Rains in texas and Louisiana.

Messrs Devrkaran Nanjee's Report state. Our New York friends wired to us during the week that the extent of the flood damage was discounted in the recent rise of one and three quarters cents and a reaction was due. This idea seems to have been realised in America and as a consequence we have witnessed a moderate reaction which was essential for the technical adjustment of the market. Its future course now will largely depend upon the climatic conditions. They are again described as unfavourable and if they continue to be so the market will rapidly advance. The statistical position also is becoming strong as will be seen from the Consumption and Exports figures which are going well ahead of last year. This will assert itself and will have its influence on the market. With regard to our local market, it has also taken a fair reaction and has thereby been healthy. The sentiment continues to be bullish. Demand from Europe has been on a moderate scale. Regarding the demand from Japan although at present it is conspicuous by its absence it would not be quite unreasonable to expect some revival in view of the improved financial conditions in that country. We have, as mentioned in our last Review, a very favourable opinion of the market in the long run for this season and recommend our friends to act on the long side whenever temporary setbacks may occur.

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co., have received the followlwing cable from their friends in Dollas, Texas:—

"South Texas good progress has been made. Central North and East Texas 75 per cent. planted up to good stands; dry weather is needed."

"West Texas rain iss needed."

Later:—West Texas light rain.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A Naorden and Co. cable under date 13th Inst. as under:—

"Operators are buying an unsettled weather."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and prices ruled strong at an advance of 18 points during the first half an hour. The course of the advance was heavy buying and short covering on reports of further rains indicating possibilities of a serious break of Mississippi river. At this level there was an absence of buying orders and prices gradually worked low on large liquidation supposed to be on account of bulls. Later the market ruled steady and closed at an advance of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton remained unchanged.

The Liverpool market opened steady 2 to 1 point higher and steadily improved till close on reports of further ruins. The close was irregular, old crop months rather neglected at an improvement of 3 points while the new crop options ruled firm at an advance of 6 to 8 points. Spot Cotton closed steady at an advance of 18 points to 8.72d. per lb.

Reports of further rains in Texas and Louisiana are having their bullish effect on the prices. Owing to unusually large interest now open in new crop deliveries, some realising process is not out of expectations. We still continue to believe in higher prices and recommend purchases in weaker markets.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a rise of 3 to 5 points in New York futures the local market opened for July/August Broach. at Rs. 319/8 and ruled firm on persistant by 9 shroff. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A/M.	315/8	317	315/8	317
Broach J/A.	319/8	322/8	319/8	322/8
Broach A/M. (1928)	322/8	325	322/8	325
Oomra May	300/8	303	300/8	303
Oomra July	305/8	306/8	305/8	306/8
Oomra D/J.	305/8	306/8	305/8	306/8
Bengal May	292	295	292	295
Bengal D/J.	277	278	277	278

SEWRI MARKET.

The Liverpool market opened to-day 6 points, later it showed a rise of 2 points The forward market ruled firm on continued buying but eased off on scattered profit taking. Again prices improved and closed firm.

Broach A/M.	320	320/8	317/8	319
Broach J/A.	325	325/8	322/8	324
Broach A/M. (1928)	328	328	325/8	327
Oomra May	303	304	303	304
Oomra July	306	307/8	306	307/8
Oomra D/J.	307	309	307	309
Bengal May	299	300	299	300
Bengal D/J.	280	281	280	281

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 14.

The Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
May	205.00
August	216.60
November	219.10

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 14

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	1856	3,09,834	2,88,346
Central India	664	2,76,342	3,54,308
Barsi and Nagar	297	1,88,273	2,05,747
Hyderabad-Gaorani	76	66,664	72,495
Berar	529	5,50,704	4,63,401
Central Provinces	93	2,25,262	2,38,479
Total Oomras..	3,515	16,17,079	16,22,776
Dholera	2123	1,40,213	2,28,470
N.W. Provinces ..	99	54,962	1,27,880
Rajputana ..	148	47,306	97,203
Sind-Punjab ..		1,13,220	282,406
Broach		1,97773	309856
Coompta & Dharwar	435	77,026	80060
Westerns-Northerns	195	35,676	55,190
Cocoanada ..		403	1,709
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	111	14,040	24933,
Persian	114	3,911	3,779
American.. ..		1,91,890	3,367
Egyptian and African	191	55,729	51,835
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	6,931	25,49279	2892661

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 5th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,430	2,71,525	4,46,858
Japan & China		12,19,292	14,42,656
Coast Ports ..		17,519	21,096
Up-country by Rail		92,087	67,148
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		33,923	11,616
Total	2430	16,24,326	19,89,374

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

London, May 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000 bales.

Day's Export to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

COFFEE.

New York, May 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15 5/16.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 13

		Ready Mill Terms	New
Bengal Superfine		M. G. 300	
" Fine		" 295	
" F.G.		" 290	
Sindh-Punjab Fine		" 295	
" F.G.		" 290	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine		M. G. 318/20	
Nagpur		" 318/20	
Yeotmal		" 310/12	
Arvi		" 310/12	
Amraoti		" 305/7	
Khamgaon-Akola	"	" 305/7	
Mulkapur	"	" 300/3	
Khandesh	"	" 300/2	
Muthia	Fine	"	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	" 305/10	
Purna	Average	" 300/3	
Parbhani/Sailu	"	" 305	
Indore/Ujjain	"	" 305	
Burwah Sanavad.		" 305	

Broach Fine M.G. " 325/28 +9 May
WesternsGoodHG 307/8 May June+13/4
Cambodia Fine F G
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 335
Compta F.G.M.G. 340 May+31 June+28
Dhollera May+11 July+6
Kadi/Viramgam May+12/4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 14.

200 G. G. Kesha and Co. Indore 305
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Nagar 305
300 Toyomankwa Mathia 300/302
100 Toyomankwa Indore 306
100 Toyomankwa Bhavnagar 298
100 Vardhman Bros. Khamgaon 313
100 Vardhman Bros. Jevur 309
100 Vardhman Bros. Khumgaon 313
100 Aalli Bros. Khamgaon 313
100 Ralli Bros. Berar 312
100 Colaba Land Karmala 315
100 Japan T. & Co. Harda 309
100 Ozoburin Broach 320
100 K. Vishram Sindhi 321
100 Aboobakar & Co. Palej 328
100 Kotak & Co. Hansi 306
100 Narsji Nagshi Bijapur 315

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, May 14.

Linseed May	11-2-3
Linseed September	11-10-6
Wheat May	7-13-6
Wheat September	8-0-6

STOCK EXCHANGE

MILLS SHARES EASIER.

Bombay, May 14.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened unchanged with a quiet feeling. There was some heavy unloading by bulls which caused a decline in the prices of bull shares. Tata Iron share ruled easy on rumours that chances ar edo not favour for the anticipated dividend. This news brought in heavy liquidation. Cement share also ruled quiet.

We quote:—Fazul 960, Pearl 655 Dyeing 943/12. Bleaching 247/8 Crescent 277/8 Tata Deff. 210 Ordinary 64/12 Tramways 141/14 and Hydro at 1086/4.

The following are the closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	4
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	8
Imperial ..	500	40	1472	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	367	8
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	26	
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	193	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	177	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	655	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	49	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	855	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	14
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1086	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	575	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..		
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	302	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	700	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	212 8	Pre
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	94	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	210	
Tata Iron and Steel Only. ..		..	64	12
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India ..	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	430	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	375	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 14.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs.89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1958 Rs. 112|10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8
Forward rates. Delivery 16th June 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/7 1945/55 Rs. 105/2.
Tone of Market.—Weak.

Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	943	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	320	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	447	8
Central India O.	100	16	538	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	157	8
Crescent ..	100	4	227	8
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	319	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1-3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	312	8
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	152	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	960	
Finlay	1,000	..	160	
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc	100	..	247	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	391	4
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	8	12
Kohinoor		500	1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	150	
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100.	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	348	12
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	625	
Poenix	100	10		
Premier..	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8850	
Simplex	100	..	200	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	33	12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		538	12
Swan	100	..	170	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					430
Bombay Cotton					375
Bombay Dyeing	951	4	951	4	942 8 943 12
Century ..	453	12	455	447	8 447 8
Central India					543 12
Colaba Land	162	8	162	8	157 8 157 8
Crescent					227 8
Edward Sassoon					152 8
Fazulbhoy	968	12	970	960	960
Finlays					160
Globe					45
Gokak					142 8
Indian Bleaching..					247 8
Indore Malwa					391 4
Kohinoor					1177 8
Madhowjee					150
Mathuradas					80
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					132 8
New Great					345
Pearl ..	632	8	632	8	625 625
Pabany					312 8
Phoenix					437 8
Simplex ..					200
Swadeshi					535
Swan Mills					170
Tata Mills					125
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.					78 4
Govt. Paper 5 per cent. ..					108

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 13.

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	3,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	57,000
Total Cotton, Imports	86,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,575,000
Actual Week's Sales	39,440

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

A.I.C.C. Meeting, Congress House 3 p.m.

Thirteenth annual general meeting of the Industrial and Presidential Assurance Co. Ltd. at its registered office at 2-30 p.m.

B.B. & C.I. Rly.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Aval.	Depart
Bombay—Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.35	21.05
Delhi Express	6.20	21.25
Express	19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

SHREE SATYANARAYAN FAIR.

The annual fair of the Shree Satyanarayan Temple situated at Ferguson Road, Worli Naka, will commence to-day (Monday) and will last for two days.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday the 16th inst. from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call-Sign 2.F.V. Wavelength 387 metres.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Brandarkar, on "Plague" to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in Nahabsaheb's Chawl, Jayarajbhai Road.

MOHAMEDANS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A general meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. (B.T.) on behalf of the Anjumane-Ishate-Islam at Bhindi bazar, on the open plot situated in front of Nowab's Mosque. Maulana Mohamed Ali and other religious leaders will discuss on the point of "Dissimination of the Mohamedan Religion".

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Municipal workers of Bombay will be held at Kamathipura to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. to protest against the action of Municipal officials in dismissing indiscriminately workers from various departments in order to break the men's Union Sympathisers are requested to be present.

CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. (A.F.I.) will play programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand the following to-day at 6 p.m.

1. March "The Vanished Army" Alford 2. Overture "Le Nozze di Figare" Mozart. 3. Selection "Tannhauser" Wagner. 4. Valse Intermezzo "Lovely Night" Ganne. 5. Three Nautical Scenes Fletcher. 6. Selection "Betty in May Fair" Ethier-Simson. 7. Serenade "Love in Aready" Haydn Wood. 8. Selection "J. Molloy's Songs" arr-Baynes. 9. Finale "The Barnyard Reel" Daly.

BOMBAY BUS SERVICE

A WELCOME EXTENSION.

Another line of the Bombay bus service was opened by Messrs. the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ld., on Sunday, called the "D" service, running from Fort Market (Ballard Pier) to Lal Baug. The route selected is very convenient to businessmen as well as the office staff, as it runs from the Fort Market (Ballard Pier) and takes a circuitous move, via Bori Bunder, the Crawford Market, Princess Street, Girbaum Road, Opera House, Lamington Road, Jacob Circle and Parel.

The Maximum charge is annas six. The service was well patronised from the very first day of its inception, as it has filled a long-felt want of the residents of Lamington Road North who had to depend all along on victorias or taxis.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN BOMBA

PROF SHAH' INSTITUTE OPENED

Before a large gathering on Sunday evening Professor Shah's Institute of Physical Culture was opened at Gaiwadi, Girgaum Road. Prof. Shah demosstrated some feats of physical strength, viz., the bending of iron rods into horse-shoe shape, breaking of one-inch thick iron chain by abdomanal strength and weight-lifting. His pupils also displayed several interesting exercises of physical culture. The Physical Culture Institute is equipped with moders apparatus of physical culture, and is well ventilated. Prof. Shah proposes to give exercises to both young and old to develop their health and recop strength.

The Secretary of the South African Indian Congress has cabled to Mr. Sastri their thanks and appreciation for his accepting the Agentship.—A. P.

BRUTAL ASSAULT AT SEWREE

"DADAS" PLAY HAVOC WITH KNIFE AND STICK.

Evidence of brutal assault with sticks and knives was led before the Coroner when an inquest was held touching the deaths of two men who died of their injuries received in a fracas on Wednesday last at Sewree. About eight Mohmedans who were described as "Dadas" of the locality armed with knives and sticks assaulted four men two of whom are dead and the other are still lying in the hospital.

Tawabkhan Hashamkhan who along with three others was removed to King Edward Memorial Hospital on Wednesday last as a result of fracas of two gangs of Mohomedans at Sewree succumbed to his injuries on Saturday morning. A day previous Mubarak Syed Khamisa, another injured person died in the Hospital. In both the cases the doctors opined that death was due to multiple injuries, viz., fracture of the skull, fracture of the jaw, etc.

INQUEST.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday at King Edward Memorial Hospital when (1) Aboomiya Fatoomiya (2) Isuf Syed (3) Ishak Noman and (4) Kaloo Rehamatali, were placed as suspects before him. Evidence was recorded. The inquest was not complete, and further inquiry was adjourned till Monday.

DEESA CAMP.

TO BE DISBANDED IMMEDIATELY

We understand on a very reliable authority that the Government of India have decided to disband the Deesa military camp in the Palanpur State immediately. This step has been taken by the military authorities with a view to make retrenchment in the military expenditure of the Government of India. With the exception of a few bungalows the whole camp will be handed over to the Palanpur State without any compensation.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN KAMATIPURA.

POLICE TAKE ACTION

On Thursday morning, Inspector Shaikh Husein of the Nagpada Police Station appeared before Mr. Thakkar, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Police Court, and applied for process under the Code of Criminal Procedure against certain factions at Kamatipura that are carrying on a sort of gurrilla warfare in the highways of Foras Road and the by-ways of Kamatipura. The Inspector stated that for sometime past two gangs in Kamatipura, one bossed by one Ashgar Ali and the other by Husein, were disturbing the peace of the locality by organising free fights with one another. A number of cases were pending in the courts against various members of the gangs and the Inspector prayed that action under the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code should be taken against them so as to prevent a recurrence of such "dadagiri" in future. The Court issued notices against 30 members of the gang to appear in court and show cause why they should not be required to furnish securities for good behaviour.

INDORE RIOT CASES.

A TECHNICAL POINT OF LAW

INDORE, May 15.

When the special tribunal trying the Indore riot cases opened yesterday, Dr. Vyas the special public prosecutor sent into the witness box Nazir Khan, but Khan Sahib Munirruddin Ahmed, Counsel for the defence strongly objected to Nazir giving evidence as approver in this case and laid stress on the words in Section 337 Criminal Procedure Code "triable exclsively by the High Court or a Court of Sessions" and submitted that the general llaw could not be over-ridden. Dr. Vyas declared that the Government had conferred special powers on the Special Tribunal and it was within the jurisdictios and power of this court to accept the evidence of the approver under not only the notification of Government but under Sections 337 338 339 and 529 Criminal Procedure Code. The president of the court had a lengthy discussion with the counsel for defence. Their Lordships over ruled the objection and the evidence of Nazir was proceeded with. The witness gave a graphic description of the attack on three motor cars on February 14th in which he was one of the party that assaulted Kalkaprashad and identified the other accused who were with him in this attack. The witness in the course of a severe cross-examination, stated that he was present in the Juma Masjid, when the first meeting was held, and volunteers, were enrolled. Asked if he could mention the names of any volunteer, the witness pointed to Jamaluddin, Secretary Anjuman I Islam, Indore who was taking notes at the reporters' table and said he took an active part at the meeting and did all the writing work. The witness was re-examined in the course of which a few points of the cross examination were cleared up.

The hearing was adjourned until July 4th.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT RUMOURS.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' STATEMENT.

HOLLOWNESS OF ARGUMENTS EXPOSED.

PROTECTION AN ALL-INDIA DEMAND.

A number of articles have recently appeared in certain Calcutta papers in which the supposed recommendations of the special Tariff Board are set forth and criticised. The Bombay Millowners' Association is unable to deal with these speculations as to the nature of the report, to which such promnience has been given, for the reason that the Association is entirely unaware as to what recommendations have been made by the Board or what decision Government has arrived at on the recommendations, but in the interests of the public and the Indian Mill industry the Association considers it necessary to point out a few of the more palpable misstatements which have been made, and to controvert the chief arguments used, in the various articles, to prejudice public opinion with regard to the justice of the industry's claim for protection.

INCREASE IN IMPORT DUTY

It will be generally admitted that the Tariff Board in framing any recommendations for protection, would not overlook the second portion of the fourth term of reference to the Board in which it is laid down that their recommendations "should take into consideration the interests of the consumers and all other parties concerned." If, therefore, as the Calcutta papers surmise, an increase in the import duty has been recommended, the Tariff Board must certainly have held that such an increase was in the interests of India as a whole and that the consumer for whom these erities profess such concern, would not be unfairly or unduly penalised. The Association, however, would like to review briefly the facts in this connection. There are about 300 mills working to-day in India in direct competition with each other. At the same time, the products of these mills are competing, directly and indirectly, with a large proportion of imported piecegoods which, apart from all other adventitious aids, can be placed on the Indian market at prices 12 1|2 per cent. lower than they could have been if exchange had remained at 1|4. In addition, consideration has to be given to the fact that owing to the unavoidable loss loss of India's yarn export trade with China, Indian Mills have to sell 2,000,000,000 yards of cloth per annum to-day as against about 1,000,000,000 yards per annum in pre-war years. After assimilating the above facts and the new factors which have come into existence, namely, the grave menace of dumping by Japan owing to the recent depreciation of the yen exchange and the dislocation of her trade with China by the Civil War in that country, no fair-minded critic can maintain that owing to the imposition of an additional import duty of 4 per cent. on piecegoods, the Indian mills would be in a position, in the face of such competition, to charge any inequitable prices for the products of their looms.

PROTECTION, AN ALL-INDIA DEMAND.

It is admitted by the anonymous author of the article in "Capital" that the fixation of the exchange ratio at 1|6 adversely affects the Indian mill industry and that its influence may endure, but he apparently contends that the Indian textile industry should be content to accept without further demur the disability which it suffers on this account because a particular ratio has been decided upon. The fact that the Bombay Millowners' Association is entirely unaware of the Tariff Board's conclusions or recommendations in respect of the disadvantages that the industry suffers on account of the 1|6 exchange precludes it from saying anything further on this point at the present juncture.

As regards Japan, the position is entirely unchanged and it will be time enough for the industry to reconsider its attitude when the Japanese have actually carried out their promise to prohibit double-shift working with women operatives in cotton mills. It is ridiculous to suggest that because there is a possibility of night-shift working in Japan being prohibited at some time in the future that India's claim to protection in the present should therefore be waived. The statement made in one paper that "as regards up-country mills, a higher tariff is neither required nor demanded and higher duties upon imported manufacturers are sought by, and solely to the interest of, the cotton mills located at Bombay," is a wilful perversion of facts, for, not only does the Millowners' Association, Bombay, represent the interests of cotton mills located in every presidency in British India, but a perusal of the evidence given before the Tariff Board shows that evidence in favour of protection of the industry was given by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association on behalf of the mills in Ahmedabad, by the Baroda Millowners' Association on behalf of the mills in Baroda, by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on behalf of certain mills in Madras, by the Delhi Cloth and General Mills on behalf of the Mills in that locality and by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, on behalf of certain mills in Bengal. This list could be extended considerably, but the names given serve to show that the demand for protection was and is an All-India demand and that if an addition to the import duty is made as a result of the Tariff Board's enquiry, the mills in Bengal and Madras and other parts of India will benefit equally with those in Bombay City and Island.

EXCHANGE COMPLICATIONS

In regard to the unwarranted insinuations of inefficient management of the mills in Bombay City and Island, the Association has submitted to the Tariff Board a case which, in the opinion of the Association, conclusively establishes the fact that the management efficiency of Bombay mills compare favourably with that of mills in any other part of India. It was stated in one well-known paper that an import duty of 11 per cent should be more than sufficient to enable Indian cotton mills to yield a fair profit. Unfortunately, this is not the case and the reasons why this is are fully set forth in the Association's representation and need not be re-stated here. It should, however, be remembered that the benefit of an import duty of 11 per cent. has been more than wiped out by the 12 1|2 per cent. rise in exchange, heavy import duties on stores, phenomenal rises in wages and very heavy increases in Imperial and Municipal taxation as compared with pre-war years. Rather illogically one paper stated "that Indian cotton cultivators would suffer by any action which would curtail the external demand for their products." It is obvious that any reduction of the external demand for Indian cotton owing to foreign cotton goods being shut out of the Indian market would increase, in like proportion, the demand for Indian cotton by Indian mills, and the country would reap the additional advantage which the manufacture of large quantities of piece-goods in India connotes in regard to employment and production of economic wealth. The anonymous author of one article, unfortunately for the effect which it might otherwise have had, disclosed towards the end of his story the interests which he represented when he stated that "whatever its immediate incidence, a higher cotton tariff will injure the import trade in cotton goods at every level."

THE REAL CONCERN.

From this unwitting statement, it is clear that his real concern was not the interests of India and the Indian consumer so plausibly paraded, and which, this Association maintains, would best be served by building up a great indigenous industry capable of supplying, in the near future, if not the whole of its requirements, the whole of that portion which can be produced from Indian cotton. No! What is really feared is that an increase in the tariff would curtail the imports of piecegoods from abroad by increasing the popularity of Indian manufactured piecegoods which, one would have thought, was an end greatly to be desired in the true interests of the country.

"BLACK FRIDAY."

PANICKY FEELING IN BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 14.

Berlin 13th.—To-day will be known as "Black Friday" in the history of the Berlin Stock Exchange where there has not been such a panicky feeling since the worst period of inflation. Tremendous slumps ranging from ten to forty points occurred in all kinds of shares. The public seized with panic were throwing shares on the market at any price so that thousands of sterling have already been lost. The panic was a sequel to the Berlin banks on a strong pressure from Doctor Schacht, President of Reichsbank agreeing to restrict considerably but gradually all credits for speculative or discount purposes. The first restriction to the extent of 25 per cent will be enforced in the middle of June. Schacht who is believed to be desirous of avoiding an increase in the discount rate which may shake the prestige of the Reichsbank is said to have threatened banks with Legislative measures unless they agreed to his demand. Industrialists express an opinion at the credit restriction will detrimentally affect th eindustry as the reorganisation of the industry is not yet completed and can be successfully carried out only if the bourse is able to absorb the new industrial shares. —Reuter.

AMBASSADOR OF PEACE

BANGALORE CITIZENS' ADDRESS TO MR. SASTRI

BANGALORE, May 14.

"A nobler yearning there cannot be than to aspire for freedom, the prerogative of every human soul and a nobler son of the soil to help our countrymen in South Africa we cannot think of to-day than you. "In these words was couched a touching citizens' address presented to Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri last night at Lalbagh. The whole elite of Mysore State was present on the occasion. Mr. Mirza, Dewan of Mysore State, presided over the function and Mr. Abbas Khan, President of the City Municipality read the address.

The address stated the fact that the appointment of Mr. Sastri as Agent to Governor General in South Africa had been blessed by Gandhiji and the two countries concerned showed the trust universal confidence enjoyed by Mr. Sastri.

The Dewan paid a high tribute to the many services rendered to the country by Mr. Sastri. He said Mr. Sastri was the world ambassador of peace and liberty.

Replying to the address, Mr. Sastri hoped our countrymen, in South Africa would always cherish the one idea of representing the best of India in ethics, religion, trade and politics in that country.

Sir M. Visweswaraya wished Mr. Sastri safe return and greater glory in his new mission.

The address was enclosed in a beautiful casket representing the world in two hemispheres with the places visited by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri prominently embossed in chased silver.—Free Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN MANAGER

DARJEELING, May 13.

In the course of a disturbance in the Rhoni Tea estate on May 11th, some coolies, all of whom are stated to be hillmen and who had previously struck work, are alleged to have assaulted the European Manager and to have roughly treated the police who had come from Kurseong to deal with the situation. Reinforcements have since arrived and everything is quiet now.—A. P.

The Hon. Nawab Ali Chowdhury, member of the Bengal Executive Council, is laid up with influenza.—A. P.

NOT ORDINARY DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

LONDON, May 13.

It is stated in authoritative quarters that M. Rosengoltz is under a misapprehension as regards the exact meaning of Article five of the Trade Agreement. The Article says that M. Kinchuk who is the Official Agent of the Trade Delegation personally enjoys immunity from arrest and search, but the right does not extend to offices under his control. Moreover, M. Chuk's immunity is not the ordinary diplomatic immunity but a special privilege under the Trade Agreement. Furthermore, the Russian Trade Delegation is only permitted to receive one sealed bag every week.—Reuter.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has nominated the following five members to serve on the panel of the Railway Rates advisory Committee.—1 B. S. Erulkar, 2, Rai A. C. Banerjee Bahadur, 3 Salkari Gosh, 4. N. C. Sarkar, and 5 Madan Gopal.—A. P.

ENHANCEMENT OF LAND TAX

GOVT. DECISION ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

REVISED SETTLEMENTS TO BE INTRODUCED.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on March 17th, 1927, the following Resolution proposed by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale as amended by the amendments of Mr. Pataskar and Mr. R. G. Pradhan was carried by a majority:—

"This Council, reaffirming the principle of the resolution as amended and carried by it by a majority on the 15th March 1924, recommends to the Governor-in-Council that he will be pleased to give immediate effect to it by introducing the necessary legislation after taking into consideration the report, the minutes of dissent and suggestions of the members of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, and making provision for giving retrospective effect to such legislation in view of the fact that in many cases new revision settlements were proceeded with and new rates introduced after the resolution of 15th March, and pending such legislation to issue orders to the revenue authorities concerned not to collect the assessment enhanced in revision after 15th March 1924."

In his speech on the debate the Hon. the Revenue Member explained that the attitude of Government towards the original Resolution might have been somewhat different, if the mover had not accepted the amendment that the collection of any assessments enhanced in settlements revised since March 15th, 1924 should cease, but that in consequence of the acceptance of the amendment, Government were unable to accept the Resolution.

Government have now completed their consideration of the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, and they desire to emphasize the fact that the recommendations of the majority report, with one exception, include no proposal involving any radical departure from existing practice in respect to the principles of Land Revenue Assessment. The exception referred to is the recommendation which would have the effect of restricting to a maximum limit of 25 per cent. the proportion of the State shares in the profits of cultivation. Government are unable to accept this recommendation. Consequently in the legislation which they propose to introduce to give effect to the decisions which they have reached on the Committee's report, they see no necessity to include a provision giving it retrospective effect.

Government desire to make it clear that the effect of this decision is that the collections of the assessments enhanced in settlements revised since March 15th, 1924 will not be suspected and that they propose to repeat the procedure of last year and to introduce in the current revenue year those revised settlements which are due to come into force in the revenue year 1927-28.

The Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code is now being drafted, and will be introduced in the Legislative Council after it has been submitted to the Government of India and received their sanction.

DEATH ROLL MOUNTS TO 27.

PUNJAB COMMISSIONER'S COMMUNIQUE.

LAHORE, May 14.

The situation in Lahore continues to be quiet. Full military and police precautions are maintained and the curfew order continues to be in force. A detachment of British troopss marched through the city this morning. In a communique issued this evening the Commissioned says: No incident of any kind has been recorded upto two to-day. Two more Hindus have died in the Mayo Hospital bringing the total death roll to 27. The various communities have formed relief or defence associations.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY MAY 16, 1927.

WELL BEGUN.

It is perhaps not generally known that when the proposals regarding joint electorates formulated by Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim leaders were announced in March last, consternation was caused in official circles in Simla. The Muslims were until then fanatically devoted to special electorates as the only means of protecting their interests while the overwhelming majority of their Hindu brethren regarded them as the most potent obstacle to national solidarity and progress. This conflict of views honestly held by each side was mainly responsible for the strained feeling between the two communities and thus provided the bureaucracy with the most effective argument for denying freedom to the country which its spokesmen exploited to the utmost so much so that the recent speeches of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy contained assurances to the Muslims that special electorates would remain part of the constitutional machinery of the country as long as the latter desired to retain them and it seemed, to the sorrow of all ardent Nationalists and to the ill-concealed delight of the bureaucracy, as if the Muslims would never wish even to consider any alternative to special electorates. Hence the chagrin of the bureaucracy, when it was confronted with the dramatic gesture, to use a well-worn phrase, embodying the rejection for all time of special electorates by the Muslims, can better be imagined than described. It realised the peril to its own unjust monopoly of power and privilege contained in this rejection. It realised, in fact, that once an abiding unity was effected between politically-minded Hindus and Muslims the ground would be cut under its own feet. But long experience of Hindu-Muslim dissensions provided it with a ray of hope that the Delhi proposals would not bring about an understanding between Hindus and Muslims on the constitutional issue. Thus a high official sought to damp the ardour of a Nationalist, who could not conceal his confident anticipation of a Hindu-Muslim entente, with the cynical remark: "You are not yet out of the wood." The challenge contained in the remark brings into relief the immense importance of the task that faces the All-India Congress Committee which commenced its session in Bombay yesterday.

The Hindu-Muslim problem is the question of questions that confronts Indian patriots and the proceedings of yesterday's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee are a welcome proof that the accredited representatives of the people are determined to solve that question and, having solved it, to be out of the wood. There was only one thing wanting and that was the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, who more than any single leader, has brought home to the country that without Hindu-Muslim unity it can neither win Swaraj nor, having won it, retain it and it was an appropriate tribute which the Committee paid to his unforgettable and invaluable efforts in this noblest of all national endeavours when it passed the resolution praying for his speedy recovery. The proceedings of the Committee began with the happiest augury inasmuch as the Working Committee presented it with a unanimous endorsement of the Muslim proposals improving it in respect ofrepresentation to the Central Legislature. The clear and statesmanlike lead which the Working Committee has given and on which it deserves congratulations will, we have no doubt, be accepted by the A.I.C.C. and this session will go down in history as one which cemented the Hindu-Muslim entente leading to Swaraj. That the endorsement of the Delhi proposals by the Working Committee marks the second stage leading to complete understanding between the two communities and makes it easier for the members of the A.I.C.C. to consider them on heir merits was amply revealed by the speeches that were delivered yesterday. These speeches revealed an intense determination to recipocrate the Muslim desire for co-operation. There could be no more convincing proof of the Congress being the true exponent of Indian Nationalism than the speeches delivered by the President, Pandit Motilal, Dr. Ansari, Messrs. Satyamurti, Jayakar, Shuaib Qureshi and Goswami. They all wholeheartedly welcomes the Muslim proposals as true Nationlists. Mr. Jayakar who accepted the Working Committee's resolution subject to amendments, did well to refute the calumnious insinuation that because he was a member of the Hindu Sabha he could not dispassionately consider the Muslim proposals. As a Congressman he was fully justified in voicing the views which he shares with a large section of Hindus and the All-India Congress Committee as the representative body of the nation cannot ignore these views. As regards N.W. Frontier Provinces the purpose Mr. Jayakar has in view will be served if instead of his amendment another is substituted assuring the Hindus of that Province the same judicial protection, civil and criminal, as we get in other provinces.

As regards Sind, Mr. Jayakar accepts the separation of Sind and the only difference between him and those who share his views—and it has to be admitted that they are many—on one side and the Muslims on the other is with regard to the period when this separation is to be brought about. Muslims want it immediately, Mr. Jayakar would wait till all other provinces are redistributed on linguistic basis. Now this difference can be met by so amending the relevant clause of the Working Committee's resolution as to provide a time-limit, say, of five or ten years after the separation of Sind for the redistribution of other provinces. There is another difference also. The Muslims regard the separation of Sind as an essential part of their whole scheme, the principle of which is to secure an equipoise of provinces with Hindu and Muslim majorities. Apart from the N.W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan, Sind is the only province where, by a redistribution, they secure an absolute majority, while a redistribution of other provinces will not materially affect them. Therefore, it is hardly to be expected that they will be willing to forego what they consider to be an advantage they have in the shape of separate electorates if a province with their majority is not given to them to make five such provinces to balance with the remaining provinces with Hindu majority. There is, however, considerable force in the contention that Hindus in Sind should not be placed in the position of a minority before the redistribution of other provinces takes place. Those who hold this view consider the separation of Sind on its merits alone and not as part of an All-India settlement. But we trust they will realise that the sacrifice Hindus in Sind will be making will be balanced by reciprocal advantages gained by Hindu minorities in other provinces and by the assurance of redistribution of other provinces within a definite period. And, after all, if the principle of separation of Sind on linguistic basis is accepted, does it much matter if this separation is hastened by a few years, especially if this hastening secures for the country deliverence from the canker of separate electorates? But, as we have said, in view of the contribution that Sind Hindus are expected to make towards national unity, they deserve to be treated on a special footing. The Muslims promise concessions in favour of them. If the Muslims declare their intention of offering to Hindus concessions on a more generous scale in Sind than they are prepared to offer to them in the N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan, we have no doubt there would be no opposition to the immediate separation of that province. The amendment we would suggest would be that the proposal for the separation of Sind should be given effect to subject to the proviso that the redistribution of other provinces would be brought about, on the lines recommended by the Congress, within a definite period after such separation. This proviso, with a generous treatment of Sind Hindus in respect of reserved seats, would allay the fears entertained by a large section of Hindus. At all events, we trust, the acceptance of the Working Committee's resolution will not be jeopordised by too great an insistence on the problem of Sind. For the rejection of that resolution will mean the destruction of the hope of doing away with separate electorates not only in the legislatures but also in local bodies. Joint electorates are so great a national gain that some formula must be devised which by satisfying the claims of Sind will consolidate it.

WAR ON RUSSIA.

Great Britain and her Imperialistic Allies seem to have now begun their war on Russia in right earnest. They are well aware that Russia's men and money have done much to awaken the millions of China to a sense of freedom and self-respect and, however much they may succeed in creating splits among the Chinese Nationalists, the unjust concessions and privileges enjoyed by foreign exploiters will soon have to go. So Chang-tso-lin has been inspired to search the offices of Soviet Embassy in Peking and Chiang-kai-shek has been induced ruthlessly to crush the Communist organisations in Southern China. But hardy Britishers, who have evidently not slept quietly on the Soviet's reply regarding its anti-British propaganda and on Mr. Chen's reply regarding the Nanking outrages, have now struck a stronger blow nearer home. The Tory Government has not only carried out an unwarranted and indecent search in the offices of the Arcos—the home of the All-Russia Co-operative Society in London—but have even broken open their strong rooms and safes. More, Scotland Yard has even violated the sanctity of the Russian Trade Delegation and has gone to the length of searching "women possessing diplomatic passports; for instance, the wife of the Charge d'Affaires and the wife of the Financial Attache." And to crown all, "the search of women was carried out by male police". No wonder that pending official instructions from Moscow, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires has lost no time in intimating to the British Government his emphatic protest against this wanton search carried out under their orders, especially because "the premises of the Trade Delegation in accordance with the Trade Agreement in 1921 confirmed by the Foreign Office Note of 16th February 1927 enjoy diplomatic immunity". Of course, Reuter has, as usual, run to the rescue of the British Government with an inspired interpretation of Article 5 of the Trade Agreement to show that "the official agent of the Trade Delegation enjoys only a personal immunity from arrest"—which again is not supposed to amount to ordinary diplomatic immunity. So here at least there is no question of Scotland Yard having exceeded the instructions of the Home Secretary, who is thus quite prepared to take the full responsibility for the whole charge. The British Government will be quite unrepentant over the whole affair and will be quite prepared to look with equanimity and secret satisfaction at the final disruption of Anglo-Russian trade and even of the present diplomatic relations, as the Russian Government is bound to address a strong Note to England and to take action similar to that which it took in China. Evidently, the British Tories are prepared to risk any amount of economic losses and consequent unemployment among the poor workmen for the sake of their vendetta against Soviet Russia.

This action of British Government again is not, perhaps, so narrow in its scope as it may appear at first sight to be. As the "Izvestia" of Moscow rightly say, not only is the Acos raid inspired by the example of Peking and "means the beginning of the rupture of relations contained in Sir A. Chamberlain's last Note," but it is very likely that Government have once again brought up "the Russian bogey to divert the attention of the public to enable them to enact in a painless manner the Trade Union Bill." It is also significant to note in this connection that the Japanese Government, the strongest ally of the Britishers in the Far East—has also almost simultaneously arrested "a number of Russians and Japanese suspected of Communist activities." The significance of all these happenings cannot be mistaken, and all the world Labour organisations, and more especially the British Labour Party, will lose no time in protesting in the most emphatic and effective manner against the British raid on the Arcos offices and the almost concerted terrorism of the Japanese Government.

ADVANCE INDIA.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

VIII.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Having mapped out, in outline, the functions of the Provincial Government, let us next consider the composition and function of the Provincial Legislatures. Will there be any need for the principle of nomination, in any shape or form, in the Provincial Legislative Councils? It seems not. For, the only excuse to retain nomination in any form is the possible imability of certain classes, interests or minorities to obtain representation. But these may be satisfied, in so far as their representation is absolutely indispensable, by a smalll margin being left for 'co-option,' and rules being made statutorily whereunder co-option will not be entirely at the option of the Council, but must proceed on definite, well-framed lines laid down in advance. Universities, Chambers of Commerce, organisations of workers and employers,—these do not really need separate representation at all, since their members will come in in fairly large numbers through the ordinary general territorial constituencies, in any case. We cannot conceive of a Provincial Council, at least in the next generation, in which no university man, no merchant, no capitalist will be found; and though it is by no means certain that the representatives of workmen would automatically find a seat, wherever their numbers are strong enough, it would only be a matter of organisation to obtain for them due representation. The only class which may not obtain any representation under a system of general constituencies will be the so-called depressed or backward classes; and for their sake, co-option of a certain percentage, e.g., 5 per cent. must be allowed.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

For the rest, the Council must be wholly elected, members being returned from single-member constituencies each consisting of say 100,000 souls. The franchise must approximate to the adult franchise in England, with very limited requirements about property or tax-paying ability. Residence and registration ought to be sufficient qualification for voting, and disqualifications must also run on lines, which would only keep out aliens, insane, and unquestionably undesirable people. Age qualification there must, of course, be; but it must not be utilised to penalise any considerable section of society, which has reached the years of discretion. The size of the Council may differ in the different provinces, though given the reconstitution as suggested elsewhere in this series, the Councils in the different units are likely to approximate more than we think to-day. Anyway, there is no magic in mere uniformity, and the total strength may, therefore, be even left to the discretion of the Provincial Councils concerned, provided any change in the strength and distribution of the seats does not contravene the basic ideas of democratic government.

ELECTED MINISTERS.

As in the Central, so in the Provincial Council there would be no room for representation on a communal basis. The elections, however, may be based on the principle of proportional representation, whereby the different interests and communities will obtain proper representation, provided the line of division is clear, and the units are sufficiently organised. The principle of definitely reserved seats must also be abandoned in the local councils; while the idea of indirect or double election, by and through the local self-governing units of the District Boards, and Municipalities, should likewise find no place in the composition of the Councils.

The Ministers must all be elected. There can be no nomination of any officer, who is not an elected representative of the people, to serve as Minister of State. This would exclude the present Executive Councillors, and also certain important officials from the permanent service. Officers of the permanent service, especially in the technical departments, may be heard before the House on technical questions affecting their departments. And, perhaps, in order to secure good, efficient service, guarantees of absolute security of tenure, and stability and certainty of prospects, will have to be afforded to obtain that happy mixture of discipline-cum-independence, which is indispensable for good government with self-government. Secretaries, however, of departments or rather Ministerial Assistants—must be appointed to the Council, from amongst the elected members. For the rest, no one in public service should be eligible to the Council, even though we need not bar every member in the public service from voting at elections for the Legislative Councils.

The functions of these Councils would be on a par with those of the Central Legislature,— *mutatis mutandi*. The sphere would be narrower; and certain subjects will be excluded from their competence. That's all. For all purposes of legislation, of scrutinising the administration, of voting the funds for the conduct of public service, of initiating projects and measures for social and material advancement of the people, the functions of the Provincial Councils must be the same as those of the Central Legislature on a wider scale. No further particularisation is necessary in this regard.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

COASTAL RAILWAYS A MISTAKE.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR.)

IV.

In India as well as in Burmah, the greatest mistake was made when railways were made along the coast, such as the East Coast Railway in India running all along the Eastern Coast for hundreds of miles and the railway line in Burmah running along the river Irrawadi. When the railways were first constructed apparently two main considerations weighed in the selection of the coast routes. In the first place, running the railways across the country would have entailed very heavy expenditure in overcoming difficulties that the physical conditions of the country presented, with hazardous chances of finding sufficient traffic to justify an adequate return on the high capital expenditure involved. On the other hand, the coast presented a two-fold attraction both in the matter of cost of construction as also in the matter of traffic. The physical obstacles were generally absent on the coast and there were no steep gradients to provide for anywhere to the extent that the railways connecting the interior would have had to encounter. Secondly, on the coast traffic concentrated at the various ports and the railways could successfully covet such traffic regardless of the increase in the cost of transport to the consumer. Thus the railways in selecting the coast route aimed at economy in construction and at the same time found considerable traffic existing on the coast which they could snatch away from the vast number of ports that existed on the coast at that time.

COASTAL RAILWAYS INEFFECTIVE FOR INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

The greatest defect of railways along the coast is that their sphere of influence is limited to a narrow belt of country and that they beyond usurping the trade of coastal steamers do not do much good so far as the internal development is concerned. The economic development of the interior of a country requires that the cost of transport from the interior to the ports should be cheapened because it is the internal development that increases the wealth of the bulk of the population of the country. The U.S.A. is the best example of such internal development. But any such internal development is only possible by reducing the cost of transport and this can best be done by taking full advantage of both the cheap water transport and of railway transport in order to combine cheapness with speed and utilise both to the best advantage of trade and industry. The cry to-day throughout the world is to develop industry and commerce largely by increasing the internal trade. A railway system along the coast does not go to the interior and a long railway like this increases the cost of transport. The only effective way of serving the interior is to connect it with the coast, in other words, to create a large number of ports all along the coast and to run railways and canals from such ports to the interior, so that traffic to and from the interior can be brought to and carried from the ports leaving the coastal steamers to carry traffic from port to port. This method of rail-cum-water transport is naturally the cheapest and is most effective in developing traffic by opening up the interior. On the other hand, railways running along the coast means interference with the legitimate sphere of the steamers and actually reduces the profits of railways by creating heavy empty mileage of wa-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The Difference.

A message from Teheran says that the Persian Government has notified the Powers enjoying special jurisdictional privileges that the same will be abolished from May 10, 1928. Thus at one year's notice Persia proposes to rid herself of the humiliation to her self-respect caused by the existence of special jurisdictional privileges to Europeans in the country. Not only are such privileges to terminate next year but treaties in perpetuity forced on Persia in regard to all such privileges are to be abolished by this resolve on the part of the Persian Government to rid themselves of this insult. Persia is following in the wake of Turkey which has already succeeded in this assertion of her self-respect, as also of China which is on the road to it. In India, however, we cannot still escape this humiliation, the racial distinctions and privileges are not still removed in spite of efforts to do so by amended legislation. They are, on the contrary, flagrantly asserted when a European refuses to stand trial before an Indian Jury or when, as in the case of the Eden Hospital at Calcutta, Anglo-India raises a hue and cry because an Indian medical man is to be appointed to hold charge of that institution.

The Right Perspective.

Of the many appreciations and eulogies of Shivaji's career spoken and written on the occasion of the recent celebration of his Ter-centenary, none is perhaps so balanced in judgment, so catholic in outlook and so true in perspective as that of Mr. Khudabaksh of Patna. This Muslim savant wants Muslim India to look at Shivaji from "a broad historic point of view". He asks: "Should we find fault with him merely because the rule he was fighting against happened to be a Muslim rule?" Mr. Khudabaksh points out that "the world is now being constructed on the basis of Nationalism" and "what else was Shivaji aiming at," he asks "save the triumph of Nationalism? Was he not anticipating the politics of to-day?" This Muslim scholar also pleads strongly for an Akbar Day. The suggestion has found welcome with many Nationalist leaders and should be given effect to. As Mr. Khudabaksh very aptly puts it "If Shivaji taught patriotism, Akbar taught toleration and only in the happy union of the two lies the hope of India, the glory of our Motherland."

Ambulance Corps for China.

The All-India Congress Committee should give enthusiastic support to Dr. Hardikar's proposal to send an Ambulance Crops to serve with the armies of the Chinese Nationalist Government. It is an excellent idea and the most practical method to bring to the notice of the Chinese Nationalists struggling for their birthright of freedom India's warm sympathy with them. It will also serve as a practical protest against the despatch of Indian troops to China by a Government over which Indians have no control and which can flout their wishes repeatedly and contemptuously. Dr. Hardikar has already had twenty offers to serve in the Corps and it must be particularly gratifying to Nationalist India to find that that Congress veteran, Mr. B. Sambamoorty of Andhra, has offered to join it and in his advanced age take up the orduous task of undergoing training for it. When the old feel the youthful vigour of the generation which has followed them, there is hope for this country.

Welcome Move.

We commented recently on the unwillingness of the Government of Bombay in the Education Department to fulfil the promise they had made to the Navin-Maratha Shaba, Poona, to see that the grant sanctioned for it would not be affected by the new Education Acts. In the latest report issued by the Deccan Education Society strong dissatisfaction was expressed by that body against such treatment. We are now informed by the Superintendent, Navin Maratha Shaba, Poona, that "since the report was written, Government was pleased to consider sympathetically his representation in the matter and fully to redress his grievance." The Minister of Education deserves to be congratulated on this prompt and welcome action of his. We hope with his intimate knowledge of the hardships and difficulties from which organisers of schools suffer in the Presidency, he will always be ready to give a sympathetic ear to their representations.

Correct Attitude.

In their reply to the Police Commissioner of Madras the employees of the Burmah Oil Company adopt the correct attitude of saying that if the demands which they definitely make in it are to be satisfactorily considered by the Company they are prepared to resume work pending the negotiations. They are willing to have a Committee of arbitration to settle the difference between them and their employers. Their request that such a Committee should have on it one or more representatives of Labour is quite just as is also their insistence that they should be assured that there would be no victimisation of the strikers by the authorities. The Governor of Madras has realised the urgency of settling the Labour troubles and is already in Madras. The Law Member and the Labour Commissioner will do well to do all in their power to make the employers see the wisdom of accepting the men's very modest proposals. They have received provocation enough to embitter them against their employers. Reinstatement of the men locked out and of those unjustly dismissed and the infinitesimal rise of an anna per day in their wages are not demands which have the appearance of being made in a stubborn spirit.

TERRIBLE MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE

INNOCENT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN HANGED.

The eleventh-hour postponement of the execution of William Kinghton, the Derbyshire miner convicted of the murder of his mother, and the extraordinary care taken in his appeal indicate the conscientious manner in which justice is administered in this country.

But there have been terrible miscarriages of justice, and in countries where the judicial machine does not work so smoothly as in our own such cases can happen even today.

Only a year ago Coniey Dabney, a Kentucky farmer, was found guilty of the murder of May Vickery, a 16-year-old girl. Throughout the trial Dabney maintained a strange silence. The evidence seemed conclusive, for at the bottom of an abandoned mine shaft was found a body which was identified by the father of May Vickery as that of his daughter, In the shaft, too, was a hat identified as belonging to the accused man.

Dabney was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and had spent a year in gaol when a few weeks ago the villagers of Williamsburg, Kentucky, the home town of the convict, were started to see the "murdered" girl calmly walk into the main street.

When her identity was proved, Dabney was, of course, promptly released But suppose he had been sent to the electric chair!

One of the most amazing miscarriages of justice ever recorded in our crimina history occurred in the lovely village Chipping Campden. The Dowager Lad Campden left her affairs with her trusted steward, William Harrison. But one day after collecting the rents of the estate, he disappeared, and no trace of him could found.

A search was made, and a comb and hat band were found near a furze bush covered with blood. They belonged to the missing steward. Suspicion fell on a tenant John Perry. He was brought before the magistrates, and foolishly told three different tales, each one of which in turn proved false.

In the end, he, his mother and brother were hanged.

Two years later William Harrison walked into the village, hale and hearty. H told a story of pirates who had grabbed him and carried him by coach to Bristol and thence to the Barbary coast.

Surely the strangest case of a miscarriage of justice ever recorded was that Jonathan Bradford, keeper of an Oxford Inn. . Bradford found under his roof a rich old banker from London, and his covetous eye saw the old man carry to his room a heavy bag gold.

Bradford, being hard pressed for funds determined to murder his guest. At midnight he crept along the passage to the door of his intended victim. Stelthily he opened it. The next moment he recoiled, knife in hand. There lay the banker dead his throat cut—by another hand.

Bradford's cry brought the servants from their rooms, and there he was discovered. So strange a web of circumstantial evidence was surely never before wov en by a malign fate.

Mistaken identity, in the same way, has sent men to the gallows.

There is the tragic story of the waiter the Packhouse Inn, York. Thomas Gedeley was the confidant of his widowed mistress. One day a consignment of gold destined for investment disappeared. So too, did Gedelley.

Gedeley was arrested and tried. He protested that Gedelley was not his name. He claimed to be John Crow. But it was useless, everybody in the city identified , and, the case being before the repeal of the death sentence for robbery, he was hanged.

In this case truth came to light in strange manner. Mr. Gibson, a York solicitor, happened to visit Dublin on business. He wandered into the criminal court, and there in the dock was astounded to see what appeared to be the man hanged York as William Gedelley. It was the real Gedelley, however, and thus another tragic miscarriage of justice was brought to light.—"The Daily News."

A NUMERICAL WORLD-LANGUAGE.

THE "GIBSON CODE."

A new international language, which aims to make it easier for people of one nation to communicate with another, has been invented by an officer in the U. S. Army. The language-inventor, we are told in Science Service's "Daily Science News Bulletin" (Washington), is Capt. Manly B. Gibson, of the Coast Artillery. and the language is made of the common numerals, zero to nine, which are familiar to people in most civilised parts of the world. Further details are quated by The Literary Digest as follows:—

The system, known as the Gibson code, is said to we applicable to wire, letter, and radio communication between different countries. The inventor has so arranged the code that each of 10,000 principal words in the English language is represented by a number, and this number also represents the corresponding word or idea in twenty other important languages—3; veros start with the figure 4; adjectives.

"All nouns begin with the figures 1, 2 jectives with 5; adverbs with 6; pronouns with 7; conjunctions with 8; and prepositions with 9. Thus in this code: "The boy eats the red apple" would be written: 5 111 409.10 5 516 2013. The hyphenated figure representing the verb signifies its tense. That is to say, if a verb number is followed by a hyphen and the figure 10 it is present tense; and if followed by a hyphen and the figure 30 it is future tense. Likewise the singular and plural nouns are designated by odd and even numbers respectively; for example, 111 means "boy" in any language, whereas 112 denotes the plural "boys." In each sentence the predicate is understood by one line and the subject by dashes by the writer. Direct questions are preceded and followed by interrogation points. Numbers are differentiated from words.

The code books of the new system will have two parts—a writer's and a reader's section. The writer's section, to be used when composing messages, will be a list of words in alphabetical order followed by the code number assigned to them. The reader's section, on the other hand, will be numbers in numerical sequence followed by the words in that particular language they represent, and will be used when deciphering messages.

The practicality of the new code system has been put to test at the Presidio in San Francisco where groups of soldiers speaking different native tongues and equipped with code lists were given sentences written out in numbers to decipher They were able to do this quickly and correctly after the system had been explained to them, as well as write up their original ideas and sentences into code form, for the others speaking different languages to translate.

Captain Gibson, who is stationed at Fort Baker, said that the idea for such a code came to him during the World War when he was in command of a company of foreign-born American at Camp Lewis, and it was not always easy to express himself so that they could understand.

JAPAN'S MYSTERY WOMAN

ROMANTIC CAREER OF MME. SUZUKI

It was reported recently in our telegraphic columns of Suzuki and Co., the biggest concern in Japan—at the head of which is woman—was in financial difficulties.

Mme, Suzuki, the head o the firm, has been declared to be the richest woman in the word and her life which is given in "The Daily Chronicle" reads like a romance.

Sprung from a small sugar dealing organisation, the Suzuki Company has world-wide ramifications, with agencies in 30 of the chief cities in both hemispheres

Behind its amazing growth, which has occured in the comparatively small space of 22 years has been the commercial genius of a Japanese woman, Mme. Suzuki.

Suzuki has subsidiary companies whose activities include ship-building, breweries, wheat, mines steel manufacture, banking insurance, rubber and celluloid.

Mme. Suzuki is chairman of the parent company in which she holds an overwhelming percentage of shares. Her private fortunte is estimated to exceed £

She leads a secluded existence in Kobe and is known to the Japanese public mainly through her photographs. Inhabiting a modest dwelling, she lives in the native style.

"Mme. Suzuki is 70," said a friend to a "Daily Chronicle" representative, "and is old-fashioned in that she clings to Japanese clothes and conventions. She uses motor-cars, however, and the telephone is installed in her house. She has no interests outside her business affairs, and does not entertain in the sense that you English understand the word.

"She speaks no language other than Japanese and has never been abroad; nor has she been in contact with any of the Royal personages who from time to time visit the country.

"There is nothing distinctive in her appearance, although her hair is still dark, and until you converse with her you would not suspect that she possesses her marvellous commercial gifts."

Married at the age of 13, Mme. Suzuki was left with two sons on the death of her husband in 1905. The firm then dealt exclusively in sugar. But emerging from the retirement imposed by custom on most Japanese women, she assumed control and laid the foundations of the business as it exists to-day. During the war the profits of the firm amounted to £10,000,000.

At one time she was the most-hated woman in Japan, and her life was in such danger that she was compelled to flee from Kobe into hiding.

That was in 1918, when the firm were acting as Government agents in rice. The rise in price of the commodity—the staple food of the poorer classes—caused demonstrations which culminated in the burning of the Suzuki headquarters in Kobe.

815 MILES AN HOUR

Recent study of the flying mechanism of the world's speediest creature, a South American fly known as Cephenemyia, has suggested the possibility that we may eventually triple the present aeroplane speed record of 300 miles an hour. This would make it possible to uy round the earth in just under thirty hours, travelling at a speed of 815 miles an hour.

The Cephenemyia covers 815 miles an hour, or nearly 400 yards a second, and with tremendous power stored in its light-weight body, moves so swiftly that it can only be seen as a blur

PORT OKHA.

HOW IT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED.

The Peninsula of Kathiawar has over 300 miles of coast. Okha is on the extreme west point of Kathiawar near Latitude 22' 25 N. and Longitude 69' 15. It is at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch and lies midway between Bombay and Karachi. At this place, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda have recently opened to traffic the port of Okha. The new Port is most favourably situated for traffic, particularly as it is a safe all-weather Port designed and constructed for steamers of about 26 feet draft and connected with the Railways of Kathiawar, Northern Gujarat and Rajputana.

THE APPROACH TO THE PORT.

On approaching the Port, the Samiani Island at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch with its Light-house is first sighted. On the East and West of this Island, there are two channels 18 feet and 22 feet deep respectively at the lowest tide. These channels are buoyed and suitable leading marks constructed on the coast for the guidance of the steamers entering the Port. A Pilot service gives assistance to the steamers to steer safely to the Pier. The Harbour and the approach channels have been recently charted by the Royal Indian Marine.

THE PIER.

The Pier is of very solid and strongly built reinforced concrete construction designed and equipped on most modern and approved lines. It is 400 feet long projecting into the sea and connected with the coast by an approach viaduct 500 feet long. It can berth two steamers, one on either side. There is always 30 feet water at the Pier at low tide. Vessels up to 26 feet draft can thus remain at anchor at the Pier. Ample space is available in front of the Pier for the free movement of ships and also for anchorage during waiting hours.

There are two tides at the Port in 24 hours; mean H.W. spring's rise is 11 1|2 feet and mean H.W. neap's rise is 9 1|2 feet.

Two steam cranes each of two tons lifting capacity with a radius of 40 feet have been erected on the Pier. Railway tracks connecting with Railways of Kaithiawar are also carried over the Pier and provided with all facilities for them rement of the traffic. Ample warehousing and siding accommodation has been provided on the sides near the Pier for the handling and disposal of export and import cargo and bringing them right alongside the steamers. Goods can thus be shipped or loaded direct from the Railways without requiring a second handling at the Port.

PORT OKHA STATION.

The Port is the terminus of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway (metre gauge). The Port Okha Station has been built very near the viaduct. It has got accommodation for dealing with both passenger and goods traffic. The Railway is connected with the metre-gauge system of Kathiawar, North Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India thus making it possible to handle traffic to and from stations in the interior without transhipment. It thus makes it possible to connect the Port with Ahmedabad and Viramgam on one side and with Ajmere, Delhi, Agra, Luni, Bhatinda and Cawnpore on the other. The Port is thus serviceable for the rich agricultural and mining districts of Kathiwar, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, Malwa and United Provinces. The great cotton centres of Gujarat including Viramgam and Ahmedabad, the mines of Central India and the trade centres for agricultural and other products are now all connected with Port Okha by the shortest route to the sea.

Port Okha is more favourably situated than Bombay for all places in Central India, Rajputana, Malwa, etc., as far as Delhi, as will be seen from the following table:—

Port Okha to Delhi (*)	807
„ Mehsana	311
„ Ahmedabad	311
„ Viramgam	270
Bombay to Delhi	865
„ Mehsana	353
„ Ahmedabad	310
„ Viramgam	348

(*) without break of gauge).

CONNECTION WITH EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST.

Since Port Okha is an all-weather Port suitable for large sized steamers and as it is on the route of regular Liners between Bombay and Karachi, vessels from Europe, Africa, China and Japan visiting Bombay and Karachi can easily call at this Port without any extra expense, loss of time or deviation from their regular route; by diverting their regular course only a few miles to the East, they can touch at Port Okha during all times of the year. Port Okha is in fact nearer to London by sea than Bombay as will be shown by the following table:

DISTANCE IN NAUTICAL MILES.

London to Karachi	6,132
London to Port Okha	6,185
London to Bombay	6,284

Other distances from Port Okha are as under:—

To Karachi	219
„ Bombay	323
„ Calcutta	2,444
„ Aden	1,470
Colombo to Aden	2,092
Colombo to Calcutta	1,231
Aden to Calcutta	3,323
Aden to Bombay	1,900

It will be seen from this that Port Okha, which is nearer by land with the producing centres and by sea with European Ports, commands a more favourable position to draw part of the trade of Bombay with Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central Provinces, Rajputana and Malwa. The Port will thus become, next to Bombay and Karachi, the most important distributing centre for all these places.

The Port has already commenced direct traffic with foreign countries. The City Hall line and the Hansa line steamers have commenced to call at Port with cargo from British and countimental Ports. A steamer from Java was one of the earliest to call with a cargo of sugar. All these boats discharged their cargoes at the Pier directly into railway wagons.

For coastal traffic, both passenger and goods, the Port is well served by the British India Steam Navigation Co. and the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. These services connect the Port with Bombay and Karachi as also with the other Kathiawar Ports.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

On all the transhipment cargo from British Indian and other customs ports and on goods received from foreign Ports direct, duty is charged at the scale fixed by the British Indian Tariff Act. On all other cargoes that pass through the Baroda territory no duty is charged.

FACILITIES.

The Port offers the following special facilities:—

Pilot Service is provided free.

Wharfage Dues and other charges at the Port are very low.

Labour is abundant, cheap and hardy.

Loading and Unloading Charges are nominal.

Working Season is practically the whole year round owing to very scanty rainfall.

Damage to Goods will be minimum owing to favourable weather conditions.

Cheap Warehousing Facilities can be obtained at the Port.

Land Connected with Railway for Stacking Coal, Minerals, Salt, etc., can be obtained near the Pier at nominal rates.

Land for private Ware-house, Business offices and Residential purposes is available from the State on Lease at very favourable rates.

Post and Telegraphs Services are obtainable.

Banking Facilities may be obtained at the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., which has a branch at Dwarka, easily accessible by the train within an hour. The Bank negotiates foreign Bills of Exchange and gives every banking facility usually given at other Ports. Arrangements have been made with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., to accept foreign Bills for cargo booked through this Port and intended for Ahmedabad, Delhi or any other town in Central and Northern India.

Rest Houses are provided for the convenience of visitors to the Port in Indian and European styles.

HEALTHY CLIMATE.

The climate of the Okhamandal Peninsula is salubrious and bracing. In summer it is particularly pleasant because of the cooling sea breezes which blow throughout the year. The temparature at its highest is 80 deg. F. and at its lowest 48 deg. F. Okha Port would be an ideal place for persons desirous of selecting a quiet and healthy seaside resort. A Town area has been laid out and plots can be obtained for this purpose.

INDUSTRIES OF OKHAMANDAL.

Okhamandal Peninsula with its extensive creeks and large deposits of lime stones offers excellent facilities for the development of salt, Alkali, and Chemical Industries. Sea salt is exported to Africa in large quantities and can now be sent to Calcutta as well. There are extensive beds of Window Pane Pearl Oysters and Shank (Turbinella Pyrum—Linn) fisheries and they have begun to attract the attention of Capitalists.

Okha has excellent raw materials for the manufacture of cement and a big Cement factory with a capacity of 1,200,000 tons a year has already been built at Dwarka.

VICINITIES OF PORT OKHA.

The nearest otwn of importance is Dwarka. It is the administrative headquarters of the district and one of the most important religious centres in India. Along with the adjoining Island at Beyt (Shankodhar) Dwarka is looked upon as one of the seven holiest places in India and thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country visit this place all the year round. It is approachable both by sea and land. Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway connects the place with main land but the sea route is much preferred by pilgrims from South India and Karachi because of the low fares and the directness of the route. Okha Port will now provide the convenience of landing, so lacking in sea voyages to Dwarka and also eliminate all the risks incidental to transhipment in a rough sea.

The temple of Shri Krishna (or Ranchodrai) which is also called the "Jagat Mandir" is a seven-storied historic building. Its ornamental designs and elegant carvings are well worth a visit. Passengers coming by Rail and Sea get a good view of the gilt dome of the temple from a very long distance. Besides this temple, there are several others of great architectural beauty and archaeological interest. One of them—the temple of Rukmini—is said to be 800 years old.

CITY OF MULTI---MILLIONAIRES

WEALTH OF COLUMBIA

The mere Millionaire is becoming almost an inconspicuous figure in the business world here, reflect a number of newspaper writers who have been perusing the figures recently sent out by the Treasury Department. We have at least one authentic billionaire and ten corporation certainty in the million-dollar class, and now along come the income-tax figures show us that in 1925 there were 207 Americans whose income for the year was more than a million dollars apiece. Why, comments the Albany "Knickerbocker Press," a millionaire to-day is a "poor man." "This nation has definitely become a land of multi-Millionaires," reports a United Press dispatch from Washington. Million-dollar income for 1925 reported in 1926 were 207, a record figure, being one more than the number in the great war-profits year of 1916, and 132 more than in 1924. And there are plenty of other multi-millionaires that we don't know about, it is noted in the New York "Telegram," because of their huge investments in tax-exempt securities, or because the bulk of their fortunes is invested in jewels or works of art. One conclusion reached widely is, as stated in the Chicago, "Tribune," that "industrial prosperity soared to its highest peak in history in 1925, with the possible exception 1926." Whether prosperity was property passed around, or was unduly concentrated in the mistionaire class is a question upon which editors differ, as will be noted in a following paragraph.

In the meantime let us turn to one the despatches which reports the Treasury facts about the growing members of the American multi-millionaire club. In another direction the Internal Revenue report on returns field in 1926 shows, according to the Washington correspondent of the Providence "Journal," "with remarkable claring how the Federal tax burden has been lifted from the lower and middle classifications." As restated by this correspndent' Mr. Ashmun Brown:

"Up to September 1, last, 3,953,976 individual returns had been filed for 192 earnings. This is a reduction of 3,416,81 from the 7,369,788 returns for 1924 income In other words, the latest tax-reduction has almost cut in half the number of individuals required to make returns, and must be borne in mind that a vast numb of the returns produce no taxes whatever

"Another comparison is interesting. The aggregate net income reported in the 3,953,976 individual returns for 1925 was $21,189,850,115. Now the 7,369,788 returns for 1924 told of aggregate incomes of only $4,466,303,336 more than that. That is, the number of returns decrease 46.35 per cent. but the aggregate income decreased only 17.41 per cent. Nevertheless, the lesser number of returns in 1925 produced dol. 27,111,801. or 3.85 per cent., more tax revenue. That illustrates the manner in which capital is coming out from the tax-exempt investments and, under the encouragement of lower tax rates, goin after the higher profits."

The new Under-Secratary of the Treasury, Mr. Ogden Mills, points out the total net income reported in 1926 was slightly smaller than that reported the preceding year—

"Yet, in spite of this reduction, and spite of lower tax rates, the tax collected was about 6 per cent. greater. The reason for this incongruity is that the large decrease in the number of taxable incomes was confined to those with net incomes less than $5,000, while the number those with net incomes of less than $5,000 while the number of those with net incomes in excess of $5,000 increased.

"Acerding to these preliminary returns, for the income year 1925, 29 of per cent. of the population pay over 95 per cent. of the individual income tax; 17 per cent. pay less than 5 per cent. of the tax, and the remaining 82 per cent. pay no income tax.

"If we study the sources of income they clearly show that the principal tax-reduction effected by the act of 1926 was no income from wages and salaries. Wages and salaries returned for 1925 were $4,400,000,000 less; the returns from business and partnerships about $970,000,000 less; from rents and royalties over $185,000,000 less; from interest and investments over $485 000,000 less. On the other hand, income derived from the sale of property of all kinds increased $860,000,000; from capital gains, $549,000,000, and from dividends over $164,000,000."

The 207 million-dollar returns for 1925 are classified in the New York "Herald Tribune's" summary of the report as follows:

One hundred and four with incomes between dol. 1,000,000 and dol. 1,500,000. Forty-three with incomes between £1,500,000 and dol. 2,000,000,000 and Twenty-nine with incomes between dol. 2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Fifteen with incomes between dol. 3,000,000 and dol. 4,000,000. Nine with incomes between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Seven with incomes of dol. 5,000,000 and over."

Who these fortunate mortals are can only be guessed at, but the fact that the returns for the previous year were made public helps the guessers. The New Yor "World's" Woshington correspondent places the two Fords and the younger Rockefeller at the head of the list, with Secretary Mellon and his brother, and Payne Whitney, F. W. Vanderbilt, George F. Baker, Thomas F. Ryan, Vincent Astor, and J. P. Morgan presumably included.

Now we must not think that "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer, and this country is going to the ding-dong bow-wows," declares the Philadelphia "Bulletin." And the Boston "Globe" agrees, believing that it safe "to assume that the rich are growing richer and the poor ore doing a little better." Discovering from the income-tax figures that one person in fifteen belongs to a family with an income over $5,000, the Troy "Record" cannot help asking: "Has there ever been a country in the world in any age where the comforts of life have been so broadly possed?" And going a little further and taking account of exemptions, the New York State paper concludes that married people with $3,500 or more and bachelor men and maids with dol. 1,000 a year represent "from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 Americans; in other words, a sixth of the people of the United States."

But "unprecedented prosperity for these 207 Americans" does not necessarily mean national prosperity, argues the New York "Evening World:"

"The fact that a fraction of 1 per cent. pays 95 per cent. of the income tax is startling enough. This means that a fraction of 1 per cent. makes the greater part the profits, and that does not indicate healthy prosperity for the nation.

"Nor does the fact that 82 per cent. do not make enough to pay any income tax mean national prosperity."—The Literary Digest".

SUICIDE PACTS IN AMERICA

ILLICIT ADVENTURES OF LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" wires:—

A Boy of four has been arrested on the charge of killing his mother because she had forbidden him to play with matches.

This is the most sensational incident so far in the extraordinary wave of crime among children which is being experienced in the United States.

The arrested infant, Thomas Ruby, belong to Chambersburg. Pennsylvania, and it appears that after practising with toy pistols he found an automatic belonging to his father, which he turned on his mother when she forbade him to play with a box of matches.

"I would do it again," the enraged child said when the police came on the scene, and then added savagely: "I will shoot you, too."

100 SUICIDE PACTS.

When the coroner questioned him about the tragedy the boy picked up a knife that had been one of the "exhibits" in the case, and made a rush to strike the coroner.

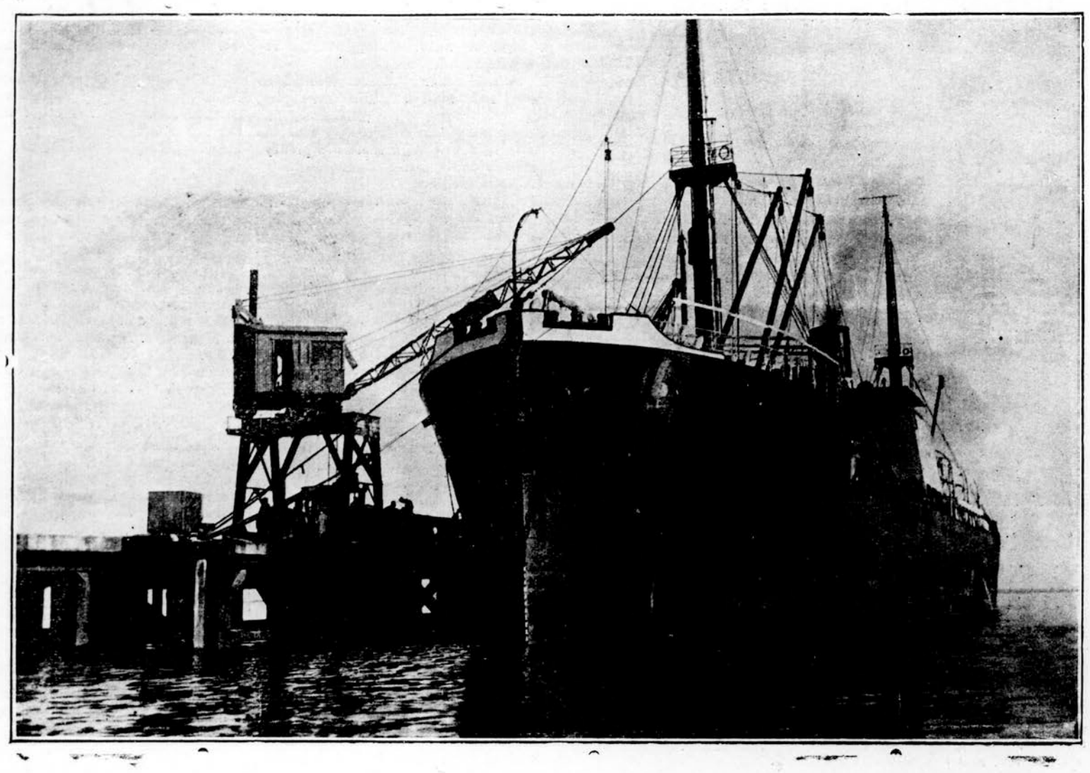
Hardly a day passes without some crime being committed by a boy or girl in one of the great American towns, and most of the colleges are honeycombed with suicide clubs or crime circles, formed for the purpose of committing crimes or pledging members to commit suicide in order that they may be free to explore the other world and reoprt to those left behind

In the last twelve months there have been more than a hundred of these suicide pacts affecting school-children, and a more terrible development of this lawlessness among students is the formation of groups of girls to experience the pleasures of adventure with the opposite sex.

It is alleged by principals of some of the girls' schools that vice of this kind is rampant, and girls are frequently being sent down from the most exclusive schools for absenting themselves at night without leave in order to pursue illicit adventures.

There have been many murders by children or young people, modelled on the Ieob case, in which it was claimed that two students had murdered just for the sake of a thrill. This murder for a thrill idea has caught on among highly strung students in most of the popular American colleges, and the authorities are powerless to check it.

PORT OKHA.



S. S. "TANNENFELS" OF THE HANSA LINE ALONGSIDE THE PIER.

SIGNS OF GREAT FUTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

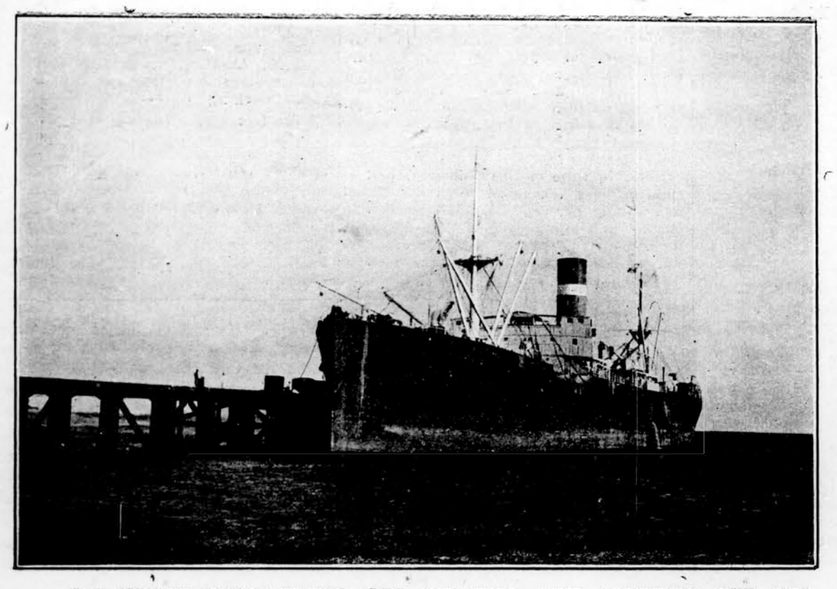
BARODA, May 11.

The report of the working of Port Okha since its opening and the various activities connected with it is not yet ready but the following will give a running idea of the work done and the efforts made and proposed to improve and enhance its utility.

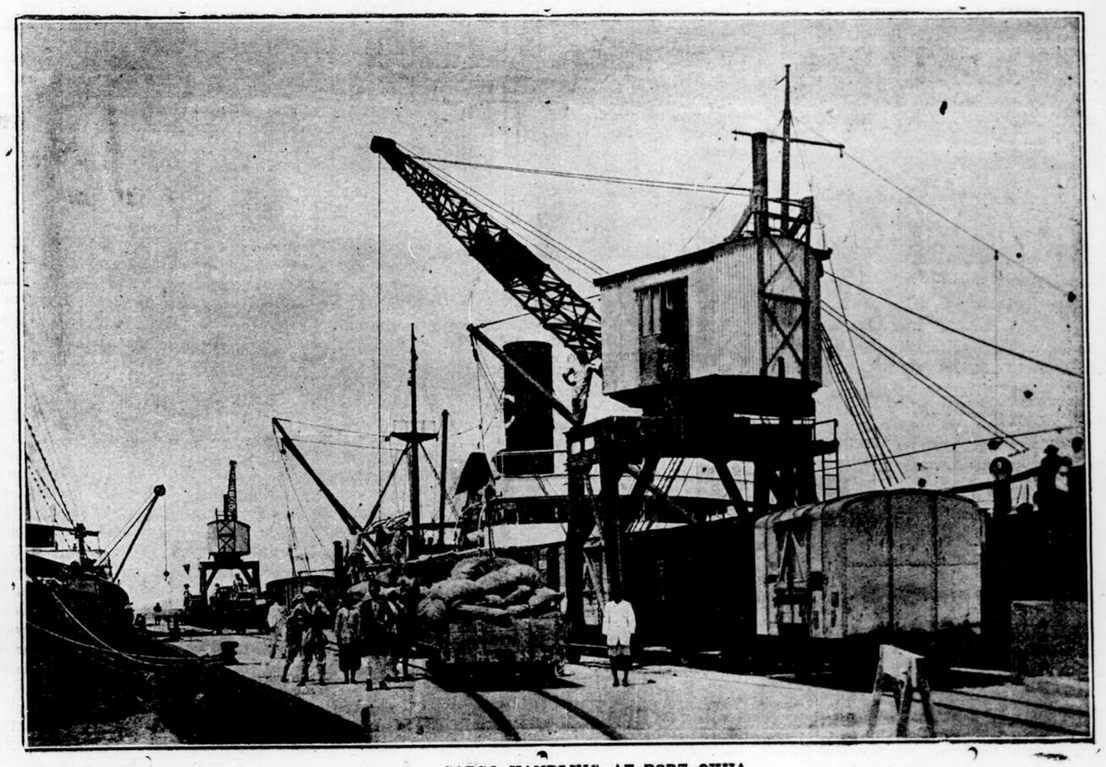
The boats of the Hansa, City and Hall and Roosevelt Lines call regularly at the Port thus linking it with Europe and America. Anchor Line steamers also call occasionally. The coastal traffic, both passenger and merchandise, is served by the British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd and Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Arrangements are under way for Italian steamers to call at Port Okha.

Upto now several steamers have called at Okha from foreign ports and have unloaded several thousand tons of cargo. This for a new port is a very good record. The destination of this cargo has been mostly Kathiawar and North Gujrat. Some have gone towards Delhi where all things being equal Port Okha would be a comparatively cheaper Port. Its nature has been varied and all sorts of cargo is received at Port Okha from every type of shippers.

As a result of the recent experience obtained in the working of this Port improvements on a fairly large scale are planned and are being carried out. They relate to electrification of dock and the Port installation of new and more powerful cranes, larger supply of barges, wagons and ware-housing and other facilities for the storage and handling of cargo; the widening of approach channels to the Pier and their better-buoying and the erection of new beacons and land marks.

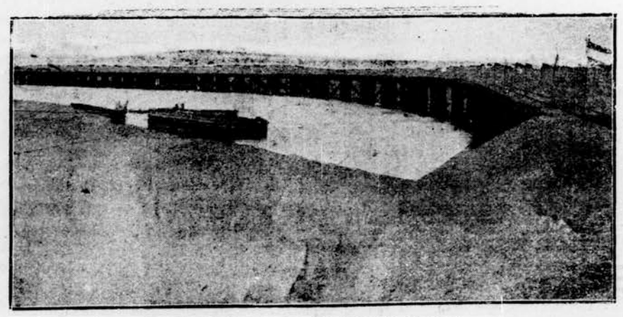


S. S. CITY OF MOBILE OF THE CITY AND HALL LINE ALONGSIDE THE PIER.



CARGO HANDLING AT PORT OKHA.

STEAM CRANE BUSY UNLOADING CAR GO FROM S. S. CITY OF MOBILE.



THE SAYAJI PIER AND APPROACH JETTY.

OKHA PORT STATION.

THE PENINSULA OF KATHIAWAR HAS OVER 300 MILES OF COAST LINE. NOTWITHSTANDING THIS EXTENT, THERE WERE TILL RECENTLY NO GOOD HARBOURS. OKHA IS ON THE EXTREME WEST POINT OF KATHIAWAR. IT LIES MIDWAY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KARACHI. THE NEW PORT IS MOST FAVOURABLY SITUATED FOR TRAFFIC AND IS CONSTRUCTED FOR STEAMERS OF ABOUT 23 FEET DRAFT. THE FACT THAT SEVERAL STEAMERS HAVE CALLED AT OKHA AUGURS WELL FOR THE FUTURE OF THE PORT.

HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

B. O. C. STRIKE.

APPEAL FOR ORGANISATION.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S FIAT.

MADRAS, May 15.

The strike situation remains the same. There is no change and it is feared that the strike may continue for a few days more.

At the usual strikers', meeting, at Senai Amman Koil, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President of the Madras Labour Union, said that labour in Madras was passing through hard times because employers did not like to see Labour Unions flourishing.

He said he could not understand the attitude of the Labour Commissioner and his assistant who were keeping quiet allowing the Police Commissioner to do their work. His advice to the labourers was: Organise yourselves into a big Union."

Mr. Singaravelu asked the men to remember their word to the Police Commissioner not to picket till Wednesday. If no settlement was arrived at within that date, they could exercise their lawful right of peacefully pursuading the labourers to join the strike.

The leaders who spoke all repudiated the suggestions that the strikers meddled with the engines and main pupes of the installation. The machines, they said, got out of order because the men to whom they were entrusted were inexperienced people who could not know how to handle them.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S FIAT.

The Police Commissioner has to-day addressed a letter to the labourers that in view of the mischief done to the engines, the management intended to reconsider their position. They would put up a notice calling upon the workmen to resume work by the 16th. The next day they were going to recruit fresh hands.

The labourers propose to reply to the Commissioner of Police that putting up such notices when negotiations are in progress would be tata mount to insulting them.—Free Press.

ALL-LABOUR MOVE FOR STRIKE?

GOVERNOR STUDIES SITUATION

MADRAS, May 15.

The question of all labourers in the city going on strike in sympathy with the workers of the oil companies is being discussed in the Labour circles.

The Governor has arrived in the city and it is reported he intends to study the strike situation. He has not yet proceeded to the scene of the shooting incident.—Free Press.

DAMAGE TO B. O. C. PROPERTY

THREE VALVES SMASHED

MADRAS, May 14.

Last night some individuals are reported to have gained entrance to the premises of the B.O.C. Installation and getting into the pump house removed the vital parts of the two engines. The three valves controlling the oil pipe lines from the B. O.C. Installation to the harbour were also reported to have been smashed last night by some persons. Police are investigating the matter.—A. P.

CHEN NO LONGER F OREIGN MINISTER

LONDON, May 13.

Shanghai.—Simultaneously with the announcement that C. C. Wu has assumed the office of the Foreign Minister at Nanking a mandate has been promulgated by the Nanking Government stating that Chen has been relieved of the duties of the Acting Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

BARODA SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE

BARODA, May 15.

Mr. Chottalal Shroff has been elevted Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Sixth Baroda State Subjects' Conference, which meets at Petlad in the first week of June.—Free Press.

UJERATI JOURNALISTS' CONFERENC

BARODA, May 15.

The Second Gujerati Journalists Conference will be held at Ahmedabad in June. On the first day of the Conference, an art exhibition will be opened in the Conference pandal.—Free Press.

SHRADDHANANDA'S INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

DR. MOONJE ON HIS PATNA SPEECH

PUNISH CRIMIMALS OF ALL COMMUNITIES.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the prominent Hindu Mahasbha and Responsivist leader, who is in Bombay for the meeting of the A.I.C.C. was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative last night, after the sitting of the A.I.C.C.

On being asked about his Patna speech, the doctor said, it might have been strong at certain points but read as a whole, it should not have upset certain people, as it seems to have done. Dr. Moonjee said, "I did not receive the fairness and the indulgence that fire-eating Muslim leaders receive at the hands of our Nationalist journals even, when more objectionable and more fighting utterences are delivered by them." He said, he wanted to meet some of these criticisms in a statement when he would get the leisure for it.

LIFE IN DANGER?

To a query as to how he treated the threat he had received some time back that his life was in danger, unless he gave up the propaganda, he is carrying on regarding Hindu Sangathan and Shuddhi, he said he did not treat these things seriously. Even if the threats were genuine he said, it was quite necessary for one to be prepared for any consequences of a course that one decided was in the best interests of his country and people. Did not Swami Shraddhananda die like a martyr in a cause that he had devoted himself to, asked the doctor with feeling and should not that serve as an inspiration to humbler people?

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

Dr. Moonje was also questioned as to the attitude of his party on the Hindu-Muslim relations resolution now before the A.I.C.C. He replied that it would be be clear in about twentyfour hours.

Questioned as to why an emphasis was laid on the Muslim alone as criminally inclined people, in the utterances of some Hindu leaders, Dr. Moonje said, he stood for condemning and even punishing criminal tendencies in any community. But the Muslim leaders, in his opinion, did not lay enough stress on this point and their conduct often looked such, as if they secretly encouraged such tendencies of the Muslim goondas and fanatics. They must never be suspected of this charge.

CUPID BUSY WITH FILM STARS

POLA NEGRI MARRIES A POLISH PRINCE

LONDON, May 14.

Serraincourt (Seine-et-Marne).—Pola Negri has maried the Polish prince Serge Mdivani. The Film Star Mae Murray has already married Serge's brother. Families of both the bride and the bridegroom were pressent.—Reuter's Special.

DAMAGE BY MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

LONDON, May 13.

Baton Rouge. (Louisiana.—The damage by the Mississippi floods is likely to be greatly increased owing to 600 foot break in embankment of Bayoudes Glaisos protecting Louisianas richest agricultural section stylled "sugar bowl" owing to a large quantity of sugar grown there. It is feared new inundation will mean that further four million acres will be flooded and a quartermillion personal rendered homeless.

NO TRACE OF M. NUNGESSER

FOG IMPEDES SEARCH.

LONDON, May 14.

Ottawa.—The Marine Department announces that the fog is impeding Canadian Government patrol boats' search for Nungesser between Cape Breton and the Island of Newfoundland. Not the slightest tace of the airmen has yet been found by patrols or any coastal or Trains-Atlantic steamer.—Reuter.

INTERESTING ARCHAELOGICAL FIND

ROMAN COINS UNEARTHED IN TRAVANCORE

TRAVANCORE, May 14.

An interesting set of coins has been taken from a paddy filed in North Travancore. When sent to the department of Archaeology they have been indentified to be roman coins of the time of Emperor Cladius.—Free Press.

ADVANCE TOWARDS CONSUMMATION.

"JOINT ELECTORATES ARE BEDROCK OF SWARAJ."

DIFFERENCES ON SEPARATION OF SIND

DELHI PROPOSALS IN A. I. C. C.

The discussion on the famous Delhi proposals which is regarded as the first step in the consummation of Hindu Muslim unity absorbed nearly four hours of the All-India Congress Committee Meeting which met at the Congress House yesterday at 4-0 p.m.

Notable speeches were those by the President Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Qurieshi and Mr. T. C. Goswami. While the former three were grave, cautious and statesmanlike in their utterances the last four were brillfant, logical and passionately eloquent.

Mr. Jayakar's amendment proposes the introduction of judicial reforms in the "non-regulated, provinces" of N.W.F. and Baluchistan as a condition precedent to the grast of reforms. He alsor egards the separation of Sindh as a part of the distribution of provinces on linguistic basis.

The discussion will be continued to-day from 3 p.m.

For the first time after the Ganhati Session of the Indian National Congress, the members of the All-India Congress Committee met in a plenary sitting at the Congress House, Proctor Road, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. S. Srinivasarao Aiyengar presiding. The special pandal erected for the meeing of the A.I.C.C. presented a very lively spectacle when the proceedings commenced. The visitors' galleries were packed to their furthrest extremities and many an enthusiastic visitor had to go back disappointed for want of more space. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee deserve congratulation for the excellent arrangement made by them for the meeting. The following among others were to be seen in the distinguished guests', gallery. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. M. A. Chagla, Haji Abdulloh Haroon M.L.A., Mr. Tahur Ahmed, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, hte Honourable Mr. Ruttonsey Dharamsey, Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. S. N. Haji M.L.A., Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. P. Spratt, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal and Mr. Gildel, a Dutch Tourist in India.

The attendance of the members of the A.I.C.C. on the first day, was somewhere in the neighbourhood of one hundred and twenty-five. Two lady members of the A.I.C.C. were present at the meeting. One interesting feature of the meeting was that Mr. M. K. Acharya M.L.A., was busy with his "takli" while the proceedings were going on. The members of the Working Committee and the distingnished guests were seated on a raised dais. Pandit Motilal Nehru was warmly applauded when he proceeded to his seat on the dais.

The regular proceedings of the meeting opened at 4-30 p.m. after national authem had bees sung. In his inaugural address Mr. S. Shrinivas Aiyengar said:—

"There is no business to-day more important than the discussion of the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. After years of strife and dissensions we have come to a stage when it is possible for us to see a ray of light in the midst of what appears to be so gloomy. I must say that though you may not immediately achieve all that you desire, yet there is possibility of a great deal of success if you adopt the proposals that will be placed before you as recommendations of the Working Committee. I want to express my personal sentiments in the matter. I should like to say that our Hindu friends and Mohamedan friends are immediately coming together. I have toured extensively in India and tried to understand public opinion in this matter. I have come in contract with Hindu and Mohamedan leaders who have expressed their frank opinions to me. You might be remembering that the Gauhati Congress adopted a resolution calling on the Working Committee to consider the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity and send their report to the All-India Congress Committee before the 31st of March. In spite of the efforts of the Working Committee it was not possible for us to submit these proposals earlier. The difficulty was that our Mohamedan friends were not at first prepared to accept the principle of joint electorates. Our efforts were, therefore, directed to isformal Conferences with our Mohamedan friends. It is a great satisfaction to me that our Mohomedan friends in Cosgress took the greatest possible part and helped the Committee in all possible ways. The greatest credit must be given to Dr. Ansari and Maulana Mohamad Ali for all they have done in the matter of these proposals. I assure you that in these proposals greatest interchange of thought has taken place. Many of us were personally present at the conference. We had full discussion of the matter with both Hindu and Mohamedan friends. We cam e to conclusion that it was quite possible for us to bring about Hindu-Muslim co-operation. You know that the Mohamedans had their own conference at Delhi to consider the question of unity. They have also made their own proposals which are famous as Moslim proposals. It is, indeed, a matter for sincerest congratulations. We owe our warmest thanks to those Mohamedan leaders who, of their own accord, suggested a formula of co-operation. You will appreciate the difficulties these had to undergo. The Mohammedan proposals were made with an anxious desire that there should be a real co-operation between Hindus and Mohammedans. I ask you to adopt the proposals of the Working Committee if only you are thoroughly satisfied that those proposals are fair on their own merit. We had also talks with our Mohammedan friends in Bengal. We found that they had also a real desire for co-operation. I tell you my honest and considered opinion that you will be taking the first step in nation-building if you adopt these proposals. Unity may not yet be in sight but co-operation of an active type is surely in sight. The proposals really represent a sincere desire on the part of the Mohammedans. So for as N.W.F. Province is concerned nobody will dispute that that Province wants Reforms. Even Lala Lajpat Rai once told me that if the system of "Jirgahs" was put a stop to, there was no other difficulty for introducing the Reforms in that Province. Nor do I understand hours "Jirgah" system will be more onerous if Reforms are introduced.

SIND AS A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

"As regards Sind, remember that the proposals of the Working Committee are, by no means, any bargain to win our the sympathies of Mohammedans. The proposal of joint electorates has been exactly what the Congress has been asking for so many years. I do not believe that either community will be prepared to give up reservations unless an atmosphere of friendliness and confidence is restored. I wish to appeal to you to see whether it is not possible to eliminate all the differences betwees Hindus and Mahomedans. Let us us first settle the point of joint electorates. Other points will be settled in a more peaceful atmosphere.

Next to Hidu-Moslim Unity, the fusion of political parties is also a question of great importance. Mere unity of unreal and sham type will lead us nowhere. General principles and the trend of Congress policy must not be sacrificed for a sham unity. I consider that some of the communal troubles have their origin in political feuds. According to me the communal unity and the political unity are ister-linked with each other. A time has come when it is necessary for us to frame a constitution for India. At this stage I must make it perfectly clear that I have not got the forthcoming Statutory Commission in my view when I say that we must have a constitution for India. When we have got a suitable constitution we can always stand upon it and base our demands accordingly.

"There is another importan t work before us and that is to support and organise labour. You see around you that labour organisations are harassed by Government in every possible way. They must be supported and organised by the Congress. A time has come when Congress cannot ignore the problems of labour both urban and rural. The ill-treatment which the labourers receive in their strikes furnishes examples of the increasing attention which capitalists and Government are paying to the suppression of labour movement."

MASS MOVEMENT.

"There is again the necessisy of organising a mass movement in the country.

(Continued on page 8.)

SUBASH BOSE'S ARRIVAL

LIFTED IN INVALID CHAIR

TRANSFER TO ALMORA DOUBTFUL.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose who embarked on S. S. Aronda on May 12 from Rangoon arrived in Calcutta to-day. Rumours were current in the city from morning that Mr. Bose had already been disembarked from the vessel at Metiaburuz last night and taken away in police launch and a report published in "Forward" added strength to it. S. S. Aronda was due at the Outram ghat at 12 noon, but long before the arrival of the vessel a big crowd had gathered on the pontoon anxious waiting to have a glimpse of Mr. Bose.

By noon the vessel arrived but not with Mr. Bose. On inquiry from the passengers in the cessel it was learnt that Mr. Bose was taken in police launch and helped down at the Matiaburuz at 10 a.m. in an invalid chair by police. Some of the passengers said that one of his brothers was waiting at Metiaburuz apprantily to receive his brother.

LATER.

Enquiries go to show that Mr. Bose has been accommodated in Alipore Central Jail. It is believed that he will be medically examined to-morrow and he will not be taken to Aloora unless he is declared fit for the journey and has had an opportunity of seeing his parents who are expected in Calcutta to-morrow from Cuttack.—Free Press.

"HUSH-HUSH" LANDING.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Forward understands that Mr. Subashchandra Bose was taken off the steamer at Sandhead and landed quietly yesterday night, and lodged in the Presidency jail.—Free Press.

EXTENSION OF MR. BOSE'S STAY URGED

APPEAL TO BENGAL GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Although the steamer "Aronda" which Mr. Subhas Bose sailed from Rangoon is not expected to arrive at Calcutta before noon to-morrow, it is understood that police have made arrangements for Mr. Bose's landing in Calcutta to-night and to lodge him in the Presidency jail till to-morrow morning. It is further undestood that medical examination of Mr. Bose has been fixed for about nine o'clock to-morrow moning and that Surgeon to the Governor and Lt. Col. Sandes Professor of Clinical Medicine and Second Physician to the College Hospital who have been nominated by the Government, will examine Mr. Bose Dr. Bidhan Roy and another medical practitioner have been nominated by Mr. Boses, family to represent them at the examination, Mr. Bose's brothers have telegraphed to the Bengal Government at Darjeeling urging extension of Mr. Bose's stay in Calcutta to Tuesday next when they expect their father to arrive in Calcutta, from Puri where he is staying at present for reasons of their mother's health.—A. P.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 14.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex versus Hampshire, at Lord's.—Middlesex 393 for nine (Hearne 121 Enthoven 53, Haig 57, Mann 55).

Somerset versus Surrey at Taunton.—Surrey 466 for four (Hobbs 58, Sandham 148, Shepherd 134, Dugat 73, not out).

Derbyshire versus Lancashire at Ilkeston.—Derby 209, (G. Jackson 52, Sibbles four for 54). Lancashrie 46, for two.

Warwick versus Notts, at Birmingham.—Notts 385, (G. Gunn 53, A. Staples 60, Payton 148,) Warwick five for no wicket.

Yorkshire versus Gloucester at Dewsbury.—Yorkshire 312, for nine (Oldroyd 110, Macaulay 76).

Kent versus Northant's at Chatham.—Northants 148, (Walden 51, Wright five for 60). Kent 209, for five (Hardinge 95, not out, Ames 59).

Sussex versus Worcester at Brighton.—Worcester 141 (Bowley five for 35, Sussex 240, for three (Tate 122, Cook 64, not out).

Leicester versus Glamorgan at Leicester.—Leicester 258, (Astill 58) Glamorgan five for one.

ESSEX VS. NEW ZEALAND.

Essex versus New Zealand at Leyton.—New Zealand 289, (Mills 64, Lowry 61, O'Connor five for 68,) Essex 57, for two.—Reuter's Special.

RUN ON TAIWAN BANK

DEPOSITORS CALL FOR MONEY

APPLICATION FOR ADVANCE REJECTED

LONDON, May 14.

Tokyo.—The Bank of Taiwan experieneed serious difficulty in the form of a run of "call" depositors. The Bank asked the Bank of Japan to advance ten million yen which was refused, as the relief bill only entitled the Bank of Taiwan to advances for the purpose of paying ordinary depositors.—Reuter.

CHANGE IN KING'S TITLE

ROYAL PROCLAMATION ISSUED

LONDON, May 14.

Rugby.—When the Imperial Conference met in London last year, among its recommendations there was one in regard to a change in the Royal Title. This change is brought into operation by a Royal Proclamation which has now been issued. It consists of the substitution of a comma for the word "and" thus recognising the present status of Ireland within the Empire. The phrase "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas" now becomes "United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, etc."—B. O. W.

LONDON, May 13.

The proclamation of the King has been gazetted whereby in the King's style and title "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" has been altered to "Great Britain and Ireland."—Reuter.

dience with the King and kissed His Majesty's hands upon his appointment as the Governor of Assam. The King invested him with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Star of India.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE

LONDON, May 13.

Final preparations are being made at the Cranwell aerodrome for Mr. Carr's non-stop flight to India on which he will probably start early on the 15th May. A special runway has been constructed to enable the giant machine with three tons of petrol to take air, but the plane is so heavy that the wind of at least fifteen miles an hour will be needed to help the machine to take off.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON TRADE UNION BILL

WHICH STRIKE IS ILLEGAL?

LONDON, May 12.

The House of Commons remained in session until after three o'clock this morning and made further progresss with the committee stage of the Trade Union Bill. Clause one is still under discussion. One important change was foreshadowed by the Attorney General who is in charge of the Bill. He agreed that the general strike rendered illegal by Clause one did not mean universal strike but rather a strike calculated to coerce the a Government. He promised to introduce a proviso which would exempt from the liability to criminal proceedings persons who were merely strikers and nothing else. These penalties would be reserved for organisers and inciters.—B. O. W.

CATTLE LIFTING IN DHOLKA TALUKA

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

Owing to famine-like conditions in Dholka Taluka, cases of theft and robberies have become more frequent. In the villages cattle have been robbed and in one village the cattle-lifting has gone to such an extent that the villagers are completely terrorised. Seventy cattle have been missing.—Free Press.

REAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 14.

At Prince's Club in the World's Professional Real Tennis Championship, G Covey (Holder) beat P. Etchebaster (France) by seven sets to four.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, May 14.

Lisbon.—In the second round of the Davis Cup, Germany eliminated Portugal by three matches to nil.—Reuter's Special.

THE FUTURE OF SIND.

MR. JAMSHED MEHTA FAVOURS SEPARATION.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta has sent us a copy of the pamphlet he has issued on the subject of separation of Sind. Mr. Mehta says:—

"The statements made herein are not written in a spirit of ungratefulness. There is much for Sind to be grateful for to Bombay. But the time is come when the child has grown big able to stand on its own legs and be free to dig its own groove of life.

I long to see Sind organised in each village, taluka, city and the district. Health and education are the vital factors needed in our Sind. Prosperity (happiness) must follow. This can only be done by conscious, concentrated and consecrated attention of the sons of Sind for their own motherland.

For all this constructive work, we need separation.

This subject comes before the public from time to time. It has now come up again in view of the expected 1929 Reforms and as one of the terms of the Hindu-Muslim compromise. The second factor has startled some of our Hindu friends and a kind of fear is creeping in their minds as to what their fate would be under the new dispensation as the majority of Sind population is Muslim.

I would keep that issue altogether aside. I am quite sure that if Sind is to be separated for administrative purposes, the "Reform" Commission will take care to see that the rights of the minorities are well preserved. If the system of the graded franchise as proposed in the Commonwealth of India Bill is accepted, there would be no difficulty in protecting the rights of minorities in any province, be it Muslim, Hindu, Parsi or Sikh.

I am for separation of Sind for the following reasons:—

1. Sind is a distinct Province in life, habits, circumstances and dress.

2. It is also geographically distinct from Bombay.

3. With the best of sincerity, it is too far out for administrative purposes and after all, the Governor, the Members of the Executive Council and even the Ministers or the members of the Council can give hardly one fiftieth of their attention to Sind.

4. Problems of Sind are so totally different from those of the Presidency that it is difficult to bring them into line.

5. Sind, with its Governor or a Chief Commissioner and a Council, can and will command more attention. Questions will be answered and problems and difficulties solved and tackled on the spot. We have now to wait for months, years and generations on the strength of that beautifully worded and seemingly sympathetic answer, "The matter is under consideration of the Government."

6. We must develop in Sind and the only way is to take the matters in our own hands. The main road to freedom is the right education of children and adults. We shall never be able to do this when joined with other parts of the Bombay Presidency.

7. I am not afraid of the finances. Sir Henry Lawrance about 5 years ago had produced certain figures to show that the Government spends more on Sind than what it recovers. The very same figures are not hopeless or disappointing. On the other hand, they convince me of the certainty of our being able to manage our own finances.

8. There remains the question of capital liability on account of Sukkur Barrage. I feel it would be managed if we take it up as a loan from the Government of India at the present rate of Government interest, 4 1/2 per cent. for a period of 60 years. I am sure we shall be able to manage it well, especially if the Government of India will back up our Co-operative movement to guarantee a scheme of a land Mortgage Bank with a capital of Rs. 5 crores.

9. Separation of Sind will give us scope to chalk out our own line of salvation by way of Roads, Traffic and other development schemes which are essential for our Province.

On the other hand I am convinced that with the best of Governors of Bombay, the officials and the Legislative Council, we shall rot in Sind, as ages go by. The only way is separation, not as rivals but as friends.

A correspondent wrote the other day, in one of the local papers that against my nine points in favour of separation of Sind from the rest of the Presidency, he had only one and that was, "lack of brains". And an esteemed friend questioned me as to, "Who are those we?", doubting my statement that "we shall be able to manage it well."

Statements such as these indicate lack of faith in the capability of the people of Sind. Often the alleged inefficiency or incapability of the present members representing Sind in the Legislative Council is being pointed out. But I have begun to feel that these members are quite wise and efficient, I am afraid, more than those who consider them otherwise. These gentlemen have learnt how to go round their other colleagues and get out of the Government as much to their advantage as possible. It may not be quite politic but the way they bargain with the Government or with the Independent and the Swarajist parties in the Council to get what they want, shows beyond doubt that they are not "jats" after all.

Government officials including the present Finance member of the Executive Council, admit openly that in order to catch the votes, they yield to the demands of these Sind members. The Non-Brahamins were made to join the Sind "jats" by bartering.

This game can only be played by shrewd, business men who know how to give and take, who are not junglies but men quite capable of gaining their own ends.

If such men are not capable, who are, I ask? I personally think that we attach too much glamour in India to the "efficiency" and "capability" I remember, an English friend of mine who had a vote in one of the County Councils in England, once told me that a gentleman, who was subsequently appointed a Governor of an Indian Province, was standing for election. He was rejected by the County, as a "fool". And this Governor proved to be one of the wisest administrators! Such fools exist everywhere and we need not be afraid of them.

In my opinion, there are capable persons in Sind in all communities, who would rise equal to the occasion, if given a reasonable opportunity. I am certain that if the present system of elections is purified, if the coercion of voters through influence is made to vanish, if the amount of money spent on election campaigns nowadays is reduced to the minimum or if there come into existence Party Funds for election purposes, right men will be found. They will come out and play their part.

I know an organisation which grew too big for management and was ultimately divided into four different organisations. It was first thought that lack of officers might lead to mismanagement but when the division actually took place, it proved a wonderful surprise to all as to how those on whom the responsibility was laid, carried out their functions.

The present talk of inefficiency of our representatives in the Council, Municipalities or the Local Boards is somewhat exaggerated. My study of the reports of the Parliament debates and the Councils elsewhere invariably leads me to conclude that this state of affairs seems to exist everywhere. The feeling of minimising the importance and beauty of one's own things seems to be a common failing. We may take the instance of a landlord who generally likes another man's building, its frontage, the details of the plan and the furniture more than he likes of his own. Some such mentality seems to come into play when people give their attention to the administration of the state.

There is no cause for disappointment or for lack of faith in separation of Sind from Bombay. I strongly assert, "We shall be able to manage it."

I am glad the question of separation of Sind is now engaging the attention of our public men. It may wake us up from the long political slumber. It was interesting to read the interview given by our veteran friend, Mr. Harchandrai, to the correspondent of the "Sind-Observer."

The history as related in the interview is refreshing, but can have no effect in the present, as the world is moving too fast for opinions of Mr. Hassanali Effendi of 1879, Mr. Dayaram Jethmal or the Karachi Chamber of Commerce of 1888 or of Lala Harikishen Lal of 1911.

Coming to Mr. Harchandrai's arguments, they all boil down to this.

1. What Jairamdas said is good.

2. Sukkur Barrage will be a costly affair in the beginning. (let us wait till our purpose is served.)

3. Recently the Government of Bombay has been paying more attention to Sind.

4. Sind Legislature will be useless.

5. The Sind officials under separation will be more autocratic.

6. We shall not be able to bear the expenses of a top heavy administration.

My answers to the above points are these.

1. JAIRAMDAS'S ARGUMENT.

I rule it out at present, (not under my municipal authority. I shall answer him separately).

2. SUKKUR BARRAGE EXPENSES

I am afraid the financial aspect of the Barrage is not understood by many. Expenses of the Barrage are made as capital cost. The capital is provided by the Government of India as a loan to the Bombay Government and interest is also being added on to the capital cost. A part of the interest is being paid at present from the Famine Fund of the Bombay Presidency. But let us not forget that Sind contributes from its own revenues to this Famine Fund It is proposed by the Government of Bombay to get every pie of the cost on the Barrage Scheme out of the land sales, and the increased revenue to be recovered after the development. Wha difference does it make then, whether the Government of Bombay administer the management of payment of loan or the new Sind Government does it?

It is a well-known fact that the Government of Bombay is not going to spend a pie out of its revenues on the Barrage. But on the other hand, after the land sales and payment of loan, the Presidency is bound to get the full advantage of the increased income derived from Sind. It will, therefore, be much better if we take up the burden now and reap the advantages later.

Let us also remember very clearly the fact that the credit of Bombay Government was not enough for raising the loan for the Barrage. It was the Government of India who did it, practicdlly forcing the Secretary of State. The Government of India may as well give a loan to Sind Government on the same security, viz., the Sukkar Barrage and the increased revenue therefrom.

May I venture to ask if the land is going to fetch more price, or nature going to bless it with more luxuriant crop if the Barrage is managed by Bombay and not by Sind? What Bombay can do, Sind can.

If Sir Henry Lawrence could make a separate Sukkur Barrage Budget from the Council Hall of Poona, or if Sir Chunilal Mehta can make the financial arrangements from the Town Hall of Bombay for a scheme which does not touch a fringe of the revenues of Bombay, why cannot an official of the Sind Government or a Sindhi Minister do the same from the Council Hall of Karachi! (May I share a secret with friends? I have already selected a site which can be resumed by the Government for 'public purposes!') What does a sum of 5 or 10 thousand rupees per month matter if it is paid to a really efficient Finance Minister when questions of crores and also perhaps of a turn-over of 3 or 4 crores a year are involved.

I am quite sure, if the Sukkur Barrage is managed like a business concern without many to muddle their heads into things which they do not know or understand, Sind will have an excellent asset in its possession for which the posterity will be grateful.

HINDU-MUSLIM PACT

Continued from page 7

I know that in Maharashtra they are organising a mass movement for non-payment of taxes. These mass movements are necessary for a healthy growth of nationalism. They form the real backbone of Congress. Government don't provide us Jallianwalla Bags every day for our mass movements. I may be failing in my duty if I don't take you in my confidence and tell you that I very much resent dissensions in the Congress. You must arm the Working Committee with specific powers to maintain order and discipline in Congress organisations. I ask you in the name of the dignity of the Congress to see that perfect discipline is observed in the formation of Congess committees.

The President, in conclusion, explained why the Delhi meeting of the A. I. C. C. was postponed. That meeting, he said, was called with a specific intention of considering the report of the Working Committee as regards the question of Hindu-Muslim unity but as the repot was not ready the meeting had to be postponed. It was not possible for the Working Committee to make the proposals earlier. Mr. Satklavala, the President said, was satisfied with the informal Conference which was arranged to hear his views. He congratulated the Communist M. P. for his valuable services for the causes of labour.

.... .. MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH. ....

The President then moved from the chair the first resolution regarding the health of Mahatma Gandhi. He hoped that Mahatmaji's health would soon be restored and the Congress would once more get the benefit of his guiance. The resolution was unanimously carried.

UNITY PROPOSALS.

With the permission of the President Mr. A. Rangaswamy Aiyengar then read the proposals of the Working Committee regarding Hindu Muslim unity. The proposals are as under

The Working Committee having considered the proposals made by the Representative Muslim leaders who met in Delhi on the 20th March last, as well as the opinions of the Hindus Maha Sabha and other Hindu organisations and the opinions of other leaders and Representatives of both communities, is of opinion:

(1) That in any future scheme of Constitution, so far as representation in the various legislatures is concerned, joint electorates in all the provinces and in the Central legislature be constituted.

(2) That, with a view to give full assurances to the two great communities that their legiimate interests will be safe guarded in the Legislatures, for the prerent, and if desired,—such representation of the communities should be secured by the reservation of sats is joint electorates on the basis of population in every province and in the Central legislature:

Provided that reciprocal concessions in favour of minorities including the Sikhs in the Punjab may be made by mutual agreement so as to give them representatios in excess of the proportion of the number of seats to which they would be entitled on the population basis in any province or provinces; and the proportions so agreed upon for the provinces shall be maintained in the representation of the two communities in the Central legislature from the provinces.

(3A) The proposal made by the Muslim leaders that reforms should be introduced in the N.W.F. Province and British Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces is, in the opinion of the Committee a fair and reasonable one.

(3B) The proposall that Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency and constituted into a separate Province is one which has already been adopted in the Constitution of the Congress on the principal of the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis and the Committee is of opinion that the proposal may be given effect to.

(4) that in the future constitution liberty of conscience shall be guaranteed and no legislature, central or provincal, shall have power to make any laws interfering with liberty of conscience.

"Liberty of conscience" means liberty of belief and worship, freedom of religious observances and association and freedom to carry on religious education and propaganda with one regard to the feelings of others and without interfering with similar rights of others.

(5) No Bill, Resolution, Motion, or amendment regarding inter-communal matter shall be moved, discussed or passed in any Legislature, Central or Provincial, if a 3/4ths majority of the members of either community affected thereby in that legislature opposed the introduction, discussion, or passing of such Bill, Resolution, Motion or amendment.

"Inter-Communal Matters" means matters agreed upon as such by a joint Standing Committee of both Communities of the Hindus and Muslim leaders of the legislatures concerned appointed at the commencement of every session of the legislature.

The President then read the telegrams which he had received from Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The former had asked the A. I. C. C. to confirm the proposals for joint electorates as suggested by the Mahomedan leaders and the latter had expressed his inability to attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C. owing to his ill-health.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then moved the most important resolution of the meeting:

The A. I. C. C. approves and adopts the Report of the Working Committee on the Hindu-Muslim question and the recommendations contained therein and calls upon all Cosgress organisations to take necessary to tave the said recommendations carried out.

'GIVE AND TAKE' PRINCIPLE.

In a most illuminating speech, Pandit Motilal Nehru said that it was not possible for them to anticipate all that was going to be said on that resolution. He wanted to make only a few general observations. He would like them to consider the proposals in a detached spirit. There was no doubt that any arrangement of that nature must be based on a principle of give and take. The speaker asked his hearers to examine very carefully whether thre had been any sacrific eof any principle. If there was then to that extent the proposals were open to objection. But if those proposals conformed to the principle of nation-building then it was their duty to support them. He was, by no means, opposed to improving upon the scheme. Surely it was not claimed by the Working Committee that their arrangement was an ideal one and nothing could conceivably be better. Personally he was of opinion that nothing better would have been proposed under the circumstances to remove the unfortunate communal rancour and animosities. Whatever the intentions of the framers of those proposals they had to take them as a report of the Working Committee and consider them on their own merit.

Continuing Pandit Motilal said objection had been taken to the tone in which the Muslim leaders had put forward their proposals. He would like to assure his hearers that the Working Committee had considered each part of the proposals as an independent proposal. He requested them not to think of the terms like "condition precedent" and "irreducible minimum." They had only to think of measures that would bring unity for which all were craving. They have, moreover, to bear in mind whether their acceptance or rejection was going to retard progress of unity, between Hindus and Mahamedans. It was perfectly up to them to improve upon the draft of the Working Committee but he did not want anybody to press his objection unless it was a matter of principle.

Pandit Motilal then considered the proposals seriatim.

The proposals accepted the principle of joint electorates, representation in proportion to population, introduction or reforms in North-West Frontier Provinces and Balochistan, constitution of Sind as a separate province, protection of the rights of minorities by effective representation, etc., etc.

The Working Committee of the Congress which met soon after these proposals were made had considered and expressed the view of the Congress in the matter. Pandit Motilal in moving for adoption of the recommendation of the Working Committee about these proposals, read them out clause by clause with necessary explanations. The Panditji made out a strong case in favour of the acceptance of these proposals as adopted by the Working Committee. His delivery, though slow, was punctuated with precision and the arguments that he advanced befitted an able counsel arguing an important complicated case. He said, "I am aware that each clause of these proposals will be the subject of discussion in this House. I would tell you that the consideration of these proposals should be in the spirit worthy of the occasion." The Working Committee had considered the question, every part of it, from every point of view. Exception had been taken to the tone, in which the communique which followed the Delhi proposal, was worded. It lent itself for divergent interpretations, that in order to agree to the Joint electorates the Mahomedans wanted a price for it. That was not the intention of those who made the proposals. The Muslim leaders said that there was a proposal. They might accept it, or reject it, or accept it with modifications. But, Panditji emphasised, the consideration that the All-India Congress Committee would give to these proposals should be of a nature which would not only not make it difficult for the Working Committee to continue the negotiations that it was carrying on, but, would, really make it easy to proceed with them and to expedite the attainment of that agreement and harmony between the two communities.

Babu Rajendra Prasad seconded the resolution. At this stage the House rose for tea.

On reassembling after tea, the discussion on the motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru was resumed.

APPRECIATION FOR PROPOSALS.

Mr. T. Viswanathan, a member from Andhra, moved his amendment to the main proposition, that "The All-India Congress Committee appreciates the spirit in which the Delhi proposals have been made by the Muslim leaders and reiterates its faith in the principle of joint electorates and redistribution of provinces in a linguistic basis enunciated therein and resolves to incorporate it in any scheme of Swaraj to be framed thereafter." In Mr. Viswanatham's opinion the proposals incorporated in the main proposition committed the Congress to a particular course of action. They implied that the Congress looked forward for the appointment of the Royal Commission and wanted to lead evidence before it, while the Congress had repeatedly reiterated its faith in the principle of self-reliance. How many Congressmen were there among those who made the offer at Delhi, he asked. He though if the proposals had been made by Congressmen, the expressions would have been quite different as to be is conformity with the principles that the Congress had accepted. His amendment, he said, was calculated to save the Congress from the implications of the resolution and to maintain its self-respect.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar (Bombay) seconded the amendment.

A STEP FORWARD.

Dr. Ansari who contributed to the general debate a very telling speech observed that he was not fond of speech-making. The occasion was such, he continued, that he felt that every one of them should come to a common understanding on the question. It was right for the members of the A. I. C. C. to know how the leaders who made the proposals on behalf of Muslims came together at Delhi. The A. I. Muslim League had passed a resolution and appointed a Committee to consider the question of unity. Similar resolutions had been passed by the Khilafat Conference at Lucknow. These two Committees met together at Delhi and discussed the question of joint electorates. To say that the body of the framers of those proposals was neither a representative one nor an important one was simply a travesty of truth. There were at that Conference representatives of two or three Muslim organisations. If they carefully read the names of the personnel they would find that with a few exceptions all the Mahomedan leaders were present at that conference. The views placed before the country had not certaisly emanated from irresponsible men. For so many years Mahomedans had felt that their only security lay in separate electorates. The leaders who met at Delhi had a very uphill task to perform.

Dr. Ansari opined that that the proposal for joint electorates was a great victory and a step forward. He appealed to his hearers not to think that any sacrifice was too great for national unity. The resolution that they were discussing was a just, equitable and a honourable resolution.

The second amendment to the resolution came from Mr. Suresh Chandra Das. He moved "This Committee refrains from expressing any opinion with regard to introduction of reforms in N. W. F. Provinces and Baluchistan as the Indian Nationan Congress has not anccepted the Reform Act of 1919." The motion dropped for want of seconding.

Mr. Raj Kumar Chatterji then moved the next amendment. The mover deplored the fact that in these proposals of the Working Committee there was no mention of the question of music before the Mosques. The Working Committee had not got a word to say on that most contentious question. What guarantee was there that the wrangles regardisg music would cease if the resolution for joint electorates was carried? HHe, therefore, moved that the proposals be referred back to the Working Committee for reconsideration. The amendment was duly seconded. The President gave an assurance that he was conferring with Sir Abdul Rahim and other Mahomedan leaders regarding music before mosques. He further assured that the Working Committee would spare no pains is getting that question amicably solved once for all. In view of the explanation given by the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

AN INDIAN FIRST AND THEN A HINDU.

The able defence of the original resolution came from Mr. S. Satyamurti. In a bright speech he seconded the resolution. The President, he continued, had made an appeal to them to bring to bear upon the resolution all the patriotism and nationalism they could command. The Indian National Congress had no right to think in term of Hindus and Mahomedans. "Indian First and Indian Last," ought to be the attitude of every Congressman. He asked the members to look to the question from a national standpoint of view. According to him the proposals were a distinct improvement on the Lucknow Pact. The tragedy was that ever since Lucknow Pact they had had communal representation in the country. In the proposals, they had reservation of seats on population basis. In Madras Mahomedans had twice as many representatives as they would have according to population basis. If the two communities were goisg to trust each other no reservation of seats was necessary. The arrangement was such as would suit the convenience of both the communities. The had to trust on the growing national sense of Hidus and Mahomedass.

A CHIMERICAL FEAR.

Referring to Sind, the speaker said that so far Sind was concerned it was a matter on which a stranger had to speak with great hesitation. He ejpected India to have a strong central national government within a few years. That would solve the problem of provincial domiation. That Sind would be a Moslem Raj was altogether a chimerical fear. The Madras Council had passed a resolution asking to create Andhra a separate autonomous province. The redistribution of provinces on linguistic was not a new move before the Congress. They ought not to be blind to the lessons of history. Principle of joint electorates was a bedrock principle of nationalism.

The most important amendment to the resolution came from Mr. M. R. Jayakar who made one of the brilliant speeches of the day.

Mr. Jayakar said, "I had not intended to speak till to-morrow. But after the excellent speech from Mr. Satyamurti I rise to speak that you may examine suggestions which I propose to placee before you from the point of view so ably expounded by Mr. Satyamurti. I would ask you at the beginning to obliterate from your mind that I am a member of the Hindu Sabha. I ask it because of a section of opinion in the city supported by powerful press that a member of the Hindu Sabha cannot approach the Hindu-Muslim question dispassionately. I congratulate Pandit Motilal Nehru on the statesmanlike speech he has made steering clear of all controversalities. I also congratulate Muslims on the wonderful sense they have shown in accepting the joint electorate. I tender my congratulations specially to my friend Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah who has been successful in persuading his fellow religionists to consent on an issue which has been the subject of difference for ten years. I also thank Moulana Muhamed Ali and Dr. Ansari for their services in this behalf. I speak before you to-day as a member of the Congress. I recognise that the proposal before us is a great advance on the existing situation. (Hear, hear). I look forward to time when there will be no need for reservation. I entirely approve of the idea of joint electorates with reservation of seats as a great advance on the existing situation and must encourage Muslims in the acceptance of it. I wish to put forward two suggestions with a view not to impair the settlement but with the sole desire to make the proposed compromise more easily workable and adjustable. My suggestions are in no way out of feeling that Muslim rights must not be protected.

REFORMS IN THE FRONTIER

My first suggestion is in regard to clause A relating to the introduction of reforms

(Continded on next page.)

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

LOUISIANA INUNDATED

LEVEE-BURST THREATENS THOUSANDS OF HOMES.

CITIZENS SEEK REFUGE ON ROOFS OR RAFTS.

LONDON, May 14.

New Orleans.—After a week's lull the floods in Louisiana are again assuming serious proportions. Hundreds of thousands of acres and thousands of homes are threatened by the bursting of the levee of Bayou des Glaises. The condition of refugees is most pitiful. Women and children, many poorly clad and famished, are to be seen everywhere on roofs. In some instances human beings and animals are finding a common refuge on rafts. Church spires stand out like rocks from waste. Hungry birds of prey sit on high trees waiting for floods to subside.—Reuter.

ARCOS HOUSE RAID

FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT

RUSSIAN PROTEST

LONDON, May 13.

Rosengolz, the Soviet Charge d'Affairs, has addressed a letter to Sir A. Chamberlain protesting against the raid. He says "the premises of Arcos and the Trade Delegation are occupied by armed police although the premises of the Trade Delegation, in accordance with the Trade Agreement of 1921 confirmed by the Foreign Office Note of the 16th February 1927, enjoy diplomatic immunity. During the raid, the employee of the Trade Delegation Khudiakov who refused to give up the key of the safe containing personal papers and cypher codes of the official Trade Agent was assaulted by the police who carried off the post addressed to the Trade Agent which couriers had just brought. These proceedings are a flagrant violation of Article five of the Trade Agreement which provides that Official Agents shall be at liberty to communicate with their own Government and other official representatives of their Government in other countries and receive and despatch couriers with sealed bags exempt from examination. Moreover, in accordance with the Article one of the Trade Agreement, the British Government undertook not to dicriminate against such a trade as compared with the trade of any foreign country but the very fact of the raid would inevitably injure the Anglo-Soviet trade.

GUARANTEES VIOLATED.

Furthermore, during the raid, most elementary guarantees and demands of common decency were violated. The search was begun before the presentation of the warrant which was only handed to the Assistant Director of Arcos Sorottin an hour after the commencement of the search. All employees, men and women of Arcos and the Trade Delegation were detained and personally searched including women possessing diplomatic passports, for instance, wife of the Charge d'Affaires and the wife of the Financial Attache. The search of women was carried by the male police. I have informed my Government of all that has occurred and while awaiting their decisions and instructions, I protest most emphatically against the violation of obligations undertaken by the British Government in accordance with the Trade Agreement."—Reuter.

BREAKING OPEN SAFES

LONDON, May 13.

There was a new turn in the Arcos raid this evening when a gang of workmen arrived in a lorry and carried into the building, pneumatic concretebreaker, heavy crowbars and a number of other tools. It is inferred these will be used, for breaking open safes the keys of which are being withheld.—Reuter.

CUTTING WALLS OF ARCOS HOUSE

LONDON, May 14.

The streets around the Arcos House raided throughout the night with machine-gun-like roar of pneumatic drills with which gangs of workmen took turns in cutting the concrete wall to enable the police to gain entry into the Arcos strong rooms the keys of which the Arcos officials have refused to surrender. In addition, drills which are of a type normally used in road-breaking and a number of other safe-breaking tools including oxyacetylene blow-pipes have been brought in readiness to pierce the steel inner walls. One strong room entered into, contained tables and chairs and is supposed to have been used as a meeting room.—Reuter.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

WRECKING ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

RESPONSIBILITY OF BRITISH GOVT

LONDON, May 14.

Moscow.—The "Izvestia" says that the Arcos raid has been inspired by the example of Peking. It practically means the beginning of the realisation of the threat of rupture of relations contained in Sir A. Chamberlain's last Note. The British Government is again bringing out the Soviet bogey in order to divert the attention of the public to enable it to enact in a painless manner the Trade Union Bill. The raid deals a blow at the Economic Conference at Geneva, for, without Soviet participation, it would be impossible to restore the economic life of Europe. The policy of rupture which the British Government has apparently difinitely adopted is pregnant with danger and grave complications. The wrecking of the Anglo-Soviet relations will ruinously affect the general economic situation in Europe, and the responsibility for such a catastrophe will fall entirely on the British Government which started with a forgery and will end with a *progrom*.—Reuter.

NOT A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE ACT.

APOLOGIA FOR RAID ON ARCOS

LONDON, May 14.

Rugby.—Police search of the offices of Arcos Limited, the All-Russian Co-operative Society's London headquarters, was continued during the last night and early hours today, when entrance was effected by pneumatic drills and other apparatus to two strong rooms keys of which had not been forthcoming to the authorities. A fuller statement on the search is expected from the Home Secretary in the House of Commons on Monday. In the meantime, it is emphasised that the raid was effected on a Magistrate's warrant in the ordinary process of law which applies equally to all Companies established in Great Britain and was not a special administrative act.—B. O. W.

RUSSIAN ORDERS FOR BRITAIN

RAID POSTPONES CREDIT SCHEME

LONDON, May 14.

Simultaneously with the raid on Arcos House, newspapers state, a credit scheme of ten millions sterling operative immediately has been arranged between the Midland Bank and the Soviet Trade Delegation in order to assist the placing of the Russian orders in Britain. Sir Allan Smith who is responsible for the opening of the negotiations in an interview said but for the raid on Arcos House, preliminary steps towards placing a number of important orders would have already been made. —Reuter.

HOLY CARPET NOT TO BE SENT TO MECCA

IBN SAUD AND PILGRIMS

LONDON, May 13.

Cairo.—The Government has decided not to send the Holy Carpet to Mecca owing to Ibn Saud insisting on the escorting Egyptian troops being unarmed and other conditions restricting the liberty of the pilgrims. It is added that the Egyptian pilgrims going to the Hedjaz will go at their own risk.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS' VISIT TO ENGLAND

LONDON, May 13.

A party of South African farmers will arrive here on June 30th. In the course of a tour of this country they will be the guests on several occasions of the British farmers who toured South Africa last year and many public functions are being arranged at important centres. On the day of the arrival they will be received by Prince of Wales at the St. James Palace and on July 7th they will be received by the King.—B. O. W.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 13.

During the sitting of the Colonial Conference to-day, the discussion took place on the existing and future trade agencies in London. The question was debated how far it would be desirable to concentrate and centralise the various trade agencies were they represented colonies in one part of the world like West or East Africa and where they might lend themselves to grouping.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY MURDER CASE

THREE ARRESTS AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, May 14.

The Bombay Police have arrested here three persons, Baboo Lall Muttra Persada, and Ganga Singh, on charges of murdering Hansraj Holaji, servant of one Mr. Rupchand, and looting property consisting of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 12,680 on the 28th April, at Mr. Rupchand's shop, in Bombay. The accused are under remand and have been ordered to be produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 20th instant.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM PACT

(Continued from previous page.)

in the North West frontier and Baluchistan. I suggest that in addition to clause 3 (a) as it exists the following be added ("Reforms) be given effect to provided administrative changes are introduced in said province judicial or otherwise which bring them on a par with other provinces in India." The North West Frontier Province is a non-regulation province in which there is no system of administration of justice with all safeguards which law of evidence and other enactments prodive and to which we are accustomed in British India.

Mr. Shuaib Quireshi: May I suggest Mr. Jayakar, that you substitute the word "further" in place of "provided."

Mr. Jayakar: That will not meet my purpose. I want to speed up the pace of of reforms. I know from my experience of the practice of law which is not small that there is nothing which bureaucracy despises so much as judicial administration.

President: Mr. Jayakar, do you suggest that the jirga system may continue even after the introduction of Council etc?

Mr. Jayakar: I do.

President: You are mistaken.

Mr. Jayakar: I do not think so.

Moulana Muhamed Ali: Mr. Jayakar, may I suggest that instead of "provided" you substitute words "at the same time".

Mr. Jayakar: No, I have explained personally the reason for it. I do not want to make two questions of reform and judicial administration independent of each other. I want both to be interdependent.

President: You make it a condition precedent.

Mr. Jayakar: I do.

Mr. Kandaswami Chetty: May I suggest that words "For that purpose" made do for "provided."

President: That is a good suggestion.

Mr. Jayakar: I shall certainly consider any suggestion which will put in better language or form the spirit of my suggestion. We are all foreigners as far as English is concerned (laughter) and I do not claim to be an authority on it. I shall certainly consider later all suggestions to improve the form or language.

SIND SEPARATION.

My next suggestion is in regard to Clause B relating to the separation of Sindh. am entirely in favour of the separation of Sindh. I have just now read a speech once delivered by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, that distinguished publicist of Karachi, asking for the separation of Sindh in her own interests. All I ask is that we should avoid an environment in which it may appear as if we were making a scapegoat of Sindh. Certainly let us dismember Sindh but not in circumstances in which it appears that we are sacrificing Sindh for the sake of India. Avoid an impression that you are sacrificing the rest of Sindh that the rest of India may benefit or that we are treating Sindh as experimental ground. I have a letter from Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, an eminent patriot of that province who was foremost in the Non-co-operation fight and suffered for the country in which he asks that Sindh be not sacrificed for the rest of India.

(Voice: Question, it is Sindhi opinion).

Mr. Jayakar: I have enough material before me to form an opinion. I only suggest that you emphasise in suggesting the separation of Sind that part which relates to the linguistic redistribution of India for administrative purposes under which and as a part of which Sindh has to be separated. As an ex-member of the Bombay Council I know Bombay will be only too glad to transfer to Sindh that solid Muslim bloc which always goes into the Government lobby. But it is not right tactics or showing consideration to the Sindh opinion to brush its strong sentiments on the question and say that Sindh shall be sacrificed because the rest of India wants it. If you want to know how strongly Sindhis feel about it may I remind our President of the strong speech which Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas who is not opposed at any cost to a separation of Sindh protested against the separation of Sindh as part of this compromise and said that if the Sindh feelings were not respected Sindh will not only not accept compromise but agitate against it.

President: I do not remember Mr. Vishindas threatening agitation.

Mr. Jayakar: I remember very well. You at least rember his protest. I therefore suggest that the following rider be added to Clause 3 B. "That proposal (to separate Sindh) shall be given effect to only as part of a complete scheme wherein the entire country is redistributed for administrative purposes on linguistic basis in the event of the said principle of redistribution is adopted for administrative purposes for the entire country. (loud cheers).

QUESTION OF THE MOMENT.

Mr. T. C. Goswami (Bengal) supported the original resolution of Pandit Motilal Nehru in a neat little speech replying to the amendments that were so far moved. He appealed to the house to consider the proposals from the national point of view and urged the acceptance of the offer advanced by the Muslims in a considerate and grateful spirit. Mr. Goswami said: "I do not understand what Mr. Jayakar meant by "Sacrificing Sind for for the rest of India" or for an "experiment". This Congress has been in favour, and has accepted, the principle of redistribution of provinces on a liguistic basis. I speak with the greatest reluctance when I speak for a province to which I do not belong. Sind has been considered as a separate entity—province." Coming to the scheme itself Mr. Goswami said: "This scheme is not of an entire comprehensive nature. This resolution (of the Working Committee) has been framed as an answer to the Muslim offer. I do not see that Clause B excludes the possibility of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis. Do not reject them. If you do so you will be postponing the day of Hindu-Muslim unity and communal harmony." Referring to Mr. Viswanatham's amendment he said: "In sentiment I agree with Mr. Viswanatham". But he differed from him in his interepation. "It (the scheme) is going to be part of the future constitution of the country he said.

"I appeal," concluded Mr. Goswami, to look at the proposal from the practical stand-point. The differences are very acute. The proposals advanced by the Mahommedans should be gratefully accepted. Then the communal harmony will be achieved."

Mr. K. N. Joglekar (Bombay) also spoke on the resolution. His attitude, presumably, was in favour of Mr. Viswanathan; but his explanations were quite irrelevant to the occasion.

Mr. Shuib Qureshi (Lucknow) supported the main proposition. He differed from Mr. Jayakar. He, however, agreed with Mr. Jayakar to the introduction of judicial reforms in the North-West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan. What he objected to was that it should not be a condition precedent to the introduction of Reforms. He, therefore, suggested that "provided" in Mr. Jayakar's amendment be substituted by "Further" or any other term which would not carry the misconception that introduction of Reforms should be preceded by judicial or any other misor reforms. Mr. Quoreshi said that not only the majority of Muslims in Sind, but also a majority of the Hindus wanted separation of Sind, and how it could be construed as a "sacrifice" he could not understand. "The atmosphere is already surcharged with suspicion" he concluded and in the manner these proposals were considered and accepted would depend the realisation of the immediate need of the hour, namely, Hindu-Muslim unity.

The president announced, before the House adjourned, that the meeting of the Working Committee will be held in Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Room, 213. Taj Mahal Hotel at 8.30 a.m. and the All-India Congress Committee would resume discussion on the subject at 3 p.m. till 6.30 p.m. today.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

A RESOLUTION FOR A. I. C. C.

Messrs. Nimbkar and Vishwanatham have given notice to move the following resolution at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee:—

This meeting of the A.I.C.C. approves Pt. J. Nehru's report on the International Congress against Imperialism and hears with pleasure of the formation of the League against Imperialism and for National Independence. It condemns the action of the Government in placing a can upon the publications of the League.

This Committee resolves to adopt the suggestions made in the report, viz.

(1) That a mission of a representative character be sent to China to investigate and to break down the hostility between Nationalist India and Nationalist China, which is arising as a result of the shameful use of Indian troops by Britain.

(2) To help the formation of a National centre of the League in India.

(3) To establish a permanent News service independent of the existing Imperialist News Agencies for the service of the Indian Press.

This meeting further expresses its appreciation of the importance of the Conference of Brussels as an evidence of the increasing degree in which the working class movements of the West feel its community of interest with the movements for National freedom in the colonial countries.

RESPONSIVISTS' DEMANDS,

PLEA FOR PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE AUTONOMY

BOMBAY, May 15.

Today's morning arrivals for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee include Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, eader of the Congress Party in the Madas Council, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. K. Nagswara Rao and others.

The members of the All-India Congress Committee from Tamil Nadu and Andhra who have so far arrived number about 25. Dr. Hardikar and a few others have come from the Karnatak, while Burma, Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal have also sent their quotas of delegates. On a rough calculation, the total number of members who have come to attend A. I. C. C. from outside Bombay is estimated at 100.

Several members are accommodated by the Provincial Congress Committee in the rooms in the Congress House itself, thereby enabling representatives from different centres to meet and exchange views.

Others are put up in Sirdar Griha, Taj, nd other hotels and private residences.

ANDHRA DELEGATES DETERMINED.

In the morning, delegates from Karnatak, Andhra and Bengal foregathered in small groups in the Congress House to discuss the subjects coming before the A. I. C. C. Andhra delegates declared themselves to be fairly united in their determination to press before the A. I. C.C the advisability of walk-out from the Councils as suggested by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. Bengal delegates were concerned about the internal differences in the Bengal Congress Camp and the likely attitude of the Congress Working Committee towards the two rival Congress organisations. About eight delegates have so far come, both the rival Congress organisations being equally represented.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINESE NATIONALS.

The Karnatak delegates are actively interested in giving effect to the proposal of the Hindustani Seva Dal to send an ambulance corps to China as a token of practical sympathy of India with the Chinese Nationals, and its strong disapproval of the use of Indian troops in the Chinese struggle. Dr. Hardikar informed a press representative that he had received so far twenty offers from the Punjab, Maharashtra and Karnatak to go to China in the ambulance corps. Some of them were doctors. Some offered to bear their own expenses. It was estimated that the total expenditure per head for sending an ambulance corp would amount to Rs. 1,000. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee had offered to bear the expenses of his deputation if the corps was sent. He understood the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee would also be willing to contribute some men as well as money. Mr. B. Sambamurty of Andhra had offered to join the Ambulance corp and undergo necessary training for the same. Dr. Hardikar concluded that considering that no propaganda had been carried on by the Hindustani Seva Dal, the response was encouraging, and if blessed and supported by the All-India Congress Committee, it should be possible to carry out the modest proposal of sending batch of 22 men trained in Ambulance work. He recalled the Ambulance work done by Dr. Ansari and others in Turkey, and expressed the view that the least that India could do was to send this ambulance.

RESPONSIVISTS' TERMS.

Responsivists it is understood, would be represented at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in sufficient numbers. Their attitude on the question of political unity, it is understood, would depend on the changes that the party in power would be willing to make to meet their convictions. The demand of the Responsivists are said to be the deletion of the first two clauses of the Gauhati resolution on Council work, enjoining on Congressmen in the Legislatures the duty of resisting the functioning of the ministries and refusing supplies. In the alternative, the Responsivits ask for a grant of full autonomy to Congressmen in the legislatures to frame a programme suited to local conditions without any outside control. If this is granted, it is understood the Responsivists will not press their objection to the habitual-khaddar-wear-clause, and would make an honest effort to work it. Responsivists admit that an acceptance of their proposals will be a weakening of the Congress programme but contend that their proposals are made in no captious spirit, and are based upon a sense of realities. In regard to the Hindu Muslim question, the Responsivists consider that joint consultations should take place between the leaders of the Congress and the leaders of the Hindus who are also members of the All-India Congress Committee and that a joint decision should be arrived at between the A. I. C. C. and the Hindu Sabha in order to make any decision arrived at enduring.

END OR MEND THE MUDDLE.

The arrangements by the Provincial Congress Committee for the reception of the delegates to the A. I. C. C. their accomodation, and for the holding of the meeting of the A. I. C. C. are of high order. In response to appeals for volunteers for the occasions, there have been many enlistments and excellent work is done by them under Mr. V. A. Desai, Mr. J. B. Patel, the Working Secretary is in charge of all other arrangements. A beautiful shamiana has been erected in the compound of the Congress House with electric installations specially erected for the purpose and reserved accommodation provided for members, visitors, press the etc. It is estimated that in view of the importance of the subjects coming before the A. I. C. C. its session may continue for full three days. "Let it take three days or even fours, but we shall mend or end the muddle into which national work has fallen" was the opinion expressed by the Andhra delegates who said they have come determined to thrash out the controversial issues. They further said: "We shall make our last fight for the reintroduction of the spirit of non-co-operation and resistance to the bureaucracy. If we fail we will ask the Congress to declare itself openly a moderate body and conform its profession to its practice."

In view of the existence of rival Congress organisations in Bengal and the U. P. it is understood tickets for delegates from these provinces are being withheld pending instructions by the Working Committee.—Free Press.

PROMOTING INTER-COMMUNAL GOODWILL.

ALL PARTY CONFERENCE AT LAHORE

LAHORE, May 14.

A representative conference of thirty Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders was held last night at the house of Rai Bahadur Lala Motisagar when a committee was formed for the purpose of promoting inter-communal good-will and co-operation, establishing feelings of conciliation among the communities in the towns as well as in sub-divisions and taking steps to bring the real offenders to justice and to protect the innocent.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Lahore Municipal Committee held an emergent meeting this evening at the Town Hall when Malik Muhammad Hussain, President of the Municipality, moved a resolution putting on record the Committee's deepest sense of sorrow and abhorrence on the atrocious and cold-blooded murders and wounding of innocent persons during the recent riots in Lahore and strongly appealing to all the communities to refrain from commission of such monstrous misdeeds, to exert their strenuous efforts to bring the real culprits to book and to adopt such measures which may prevent a recurrence of communal disturbances in the future and may promote peace and prosperity of the historic city of Lahore. The resolution was warmly supported by Hindu, Sikh and the Mahomedan members and was carried unanimously.

The Committee also offered its condolences to the relatives of those innocent persons killed.—A. P.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

gons and at the same time leaves the interior undeveloped. Then again the railways on the East Coast of India being exposed to the fury of the weather are often seriously breached during the rains which not only means stoppage of traffic for days together at times, but makes the upkeep, repair and maintenance of such railways very expensive. Experience of the last few years proves that this argument against railways on coast lines is only too true.

RAILWAY RATES KILL WATER COMPETITION.

All State Railways of India whether worked directly by the State or through the Ageney of lessee companies, are permitted to vary their rates within certain maxima and minima limits and these limits in the two lowest class goods which consist mainly of agricultural productions and minerals vary between .38 and 1|10th pie per maund per mile, but in the case of all other goods the minimum is .166 pie per maund per mile.

The railways have generally the following rates:—

(a) Class rates which are generally the maximum rates.

(b) Schedule or scale rates on a telescopic basis (they are called tapering rates in Great Britain) i.e., the rates vary and become lower per maund or per ton per mile as the distance increases.

(c) Special lump sum rates which are quoted under special conditions to meet each case and are practically station to station rates and are generally lower than either the class or the schedule rates. These rates are generally quoted to meet competition by rail road and water routes or to develop business.

WAR ON COASTAL TRAFFIC.

All the rates coming under the divisions (a), (b), and (c) are fixed within the maxima and minima limits laid down by the Government, and these limits are the same for all State Railways which are trunk lines. In case, however, of the B. N. & M. & S. M. Railways, it is permissible in order to kill traffic by sea and by canal to lower the rates for higher class goods, and this particular permission applies on the whole length of the B. N. & M. & S. M. Railway lines from Balasore to Madras. Rates on this section of the railways can be lowered temporarily and the low rates can remain in force until the steamer and canal competition becomes non-existent. It will be useful at this stage to quote from the Monograph on the Indian Railway Rates the para dealing with the introduction of this special sanction to kill water transport introduced about the year 1902. "Before the East Coast Railway was divided between the Bengal-Nagpur and Madras Railways, it had the permission to quote class rates down to 1|10th pie per maund per mile only, which is the recognised minimum for class goods, the 1|10th pie being the minimum for special class goods only. This differentiation was made in order to meet the canal competition. The Madras Railway, after taking over the line, had special investigations made and found that in addition to the competition by water transport between Cocanada or say Samalkot and Bezwada by the Krishna and Godavari delta canals, there was canal competition almost right through the length from Madras to Bazwada as well. This competition was described to be keener than the competition by the delta canals. Therefore, an appplication was made by the Madras Railway for sanction to introduce the special minimum of 1|10th pie for class goods on the entire section of the East Coast Railway from Waltair to Bezwada. About the same time the Bengal-Nagpur Railway also represented that on the section between Cuttack and Waltair, they had to meet with keen competition by sea and asked for sanction to lower the minimum on their portion of the East Coast Railway also, viz., from Waltair to Cuttack to 1|10th pie per maund per mile for all goods, the application of both the Madras and the B. N. Railways were granted." Thus the B.N., M.S.M., and S. I. Railways have been, under authority vested in them by the Railway Board, empowered to destroy the coastal traffic by the sea and canal routes with a view to divert it to the railways.

(To Be Continued.)

MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW ROLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been watching with my usual attention the columns of my favourite gossip,—I use the expression in the Shakespearian sense,—the "Nabha News," also called the "Indian National Herald," which is run by a non-Indian patron of India, who will also be, or appear to be, a self-made martyr for India. Its observations in answer to the demand for unity among the various shades of nationalist opinion in the country are particularly instructive of a class of our would-be friends. Machiavel, of immortal and immoral memory, has observed: "If you see an offence and cannot find its perpetrator, search whom it would advantage to have committed this offence." I do not wish to apply the aphorism in the Sherlockian sense of a detective's cue; but I suggest they think very poorly of the political intelligence of Indians, who believe we cannot see through even such transparent pretexts. We may not have the anglo-Saxon grit, of which Mr. B. G. Horniman is such a shining example, we may not have their flair of cheap self-advertisement; we may not have their bluff, their effrontery in presuming to know other people's business better than they do themselves. But surely even we, poor benighted Indians, lacking the guiding light and example of the greatest living Englishman of to-day, may be permitted to know and appreciate those who are our friends and those who are—others, without necesarily accepting the the full implications of the Biblical saying "those who are not for us are against us." But perhaps, Mr. Horniman knows better.

Mr. Horniman being your old Guru, I can understand your sense of decency and propriety in not showing him up as he has been trying his level best to do, in the last few months, not only in your case but in the case of every public man in India, who has had the temerity and the misfortune of daring to entertain an opinion in the least little degree not sanctified by the acceptance and the commendation of the Grand Lama of Dalal Street. Mr. Horniman is, I grant, a lover of this country, at least on his own protestation. But he has very queer ways of showing his affection. Mr. Horniman may be, though of this I have as yet remained unaware, a great political genius, whom an ungrateful world goes on neglecting; and look at the gorgeous services now being rendered by this disinterested, and self-sacrificing son of Great Britain, come to help our Princes and our capitalists or at least those of them who are in his good books and act like Maecenas towards this discarded genius of Britain! I cannot help wondering and asking why Mr. Horniman, with all his unapproachable genius and burning zeal for India, was not able to do any mortal thing in the British Press or before the British public for India in all those years of his enforced stay in that country of his birth? Are these responsible for the conduct of the British Press blind to his genius? Are they prejudiced against him and his ways beyond repair? I ask these questions because some of those evil-minded people might ask such awkward questions at some awkward public moment, when Mr. Horniman might be taken by surprise; and also by way of testimonials to reinforce Mr. Horniman's present wholly disinterested zeal for the cause of India. We must know whom we are following, must we not, Mr. Editor? And it cannot be questioned but that our allegiance for Mr. Horniman would be immensely strengthened if he tells us on the strength of what services already rendered in Britain, we should continue to be divided at home, we should trust in his leadership of disunion, we should hope for Swaraj on this tactics of internecine character.

Mr. Horniman is nowadays frequently on the move, not quite like Mr. President of the Indian National Congress. For, while the latter has the one, open, avowed object of securing the public weal, the former has certainly some secret mission in Northern India. I have no doubt they would be well-served who trust and hope and believe Swaraj could be brought to India by the exertions of an Englishman, specialising in the strategy of disunion amongst Indian leaders to reinforce his own unchallenged mastery.

But Mr. Horniman must not build too much upon the credulity of Indians! He has a novel way of "exploiting Indians"! Whatever may happen, whether the course of action he suggests is in the true interests of the country or not, Mr. Horniman must be in the limelight. His countrymen, with an unerring instinct for material wealth and possibilities for exploitation, have entrenched themselves in tea-gardens and gold-mines, and petroleum fields, and every other corner of the country, where the sweat of the Indian can be converted into gold for Britain. Mr. Horniman has despised those ways of his countrymen. And, perhaps, with good reason; for, Mr. Horniman is temperamentally unable to appreciate the value of money. But that does not mean that he lacks the native genius of the Britisher for exploitaion, though in a different sense. His is the new, the unique field of Indian Nationalist sentiment. Shout the loudest appear to be the extremist, and you are bound to be run up shoulder-high. He leads us or our countrymen for their own good, which is in the womb of time, and for his own exaltation. Don't you agree, Mr. Editor, this is a most original, most astounding, most heart-rending method of exploitation?—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF COAL PURCHASE

MINING FEDERATION'S LETTER

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The Indian Mining Federation have addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, in regard to the policy of the Government in the matter of the use of fuel for the requirements of railways and other enterprises controlled by the Government. After referring to the continued depression in the Indian coal trade in recent years, the Federation state: "The time is now overripe when the Government of India should declare their policy of coal purchase from the market. Such a declaration of policy can best be made on the recommendations of a representative Committee of Enquiry, the terms of whose reference may be to investigate the extent to which the development of the coal trade has been and is likely to be handicapped by the use of (A) oil, (B) electricity and (C) non-Commercial Coal by Railways, Port Trusts, public Works Departments, or by any other authorities or users within the control of any department of the central or local Government; and to ascertain the comparative cost of production of energy by commercial coal, non-commercial coal, oil and electricity.

The Federation suggest provisionally the following as the personnel of the Committee: Commerce Member (Chairman), Financial Advisory to the Railway Board (ex-officio); two Indian members of the Indian Legislative Assembly: and one representative each of the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Mining Federation. -A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S GRANT FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

CALCUTTA, May 13.

It is understood that in addition to Rs. 1,70,000 which the Government is already spending on the distribution of grants-in-aid to technical schools, an additional sum of Rs. 30,000 has just been sanctioned. The four Government technical institutions at present in existence will serve as model institutions to other aided institutions in Bengal. Five other schools will shortly be started, and the Government have drawn up the lines on which these schools are to be developed. In addition to training in practical work, a course of cultural education will also be included in the curricula. —A. P.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAH

DEPUTATION TO START FOR BOMBAY

NAGPUR, May 14.

At a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Tijare, a resolution in favour of deputing a Committee consisting of Messrs. Ruikar, Dhawale and Tijare, with a view to put the scheme for defying the Arms Act and the Explosives Substances Act, as adopted by the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, before the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Bombay and to secure its support for it, was adopted.

Another resolution was also adopted, that if the All-India Congress Committee failed to lend its support to the scheme, such action would be construed as meaning that the A. I. C. C. "is indirectly helping the bureaucracy in suppressing the movement."—A. P.

ARREST AT NAGPURi

NAGPUR, May 14.

Mr. Durabhbhai Jiwan, a Gujarati, one of the volunteers of Mr. Manchersha Awari's so-called "Republican Army" was arrested this morning on a charge of carrying a sword without a license. He will be tried to-day.—A. P.

DAM \ TO MULBERRY CROPS

LONDON, May 14.

Tokyo.—It is officially announced that mulberry crops has been damaged by the sudden and severe frost to the extent of 10 3|4 million yen over an area of 130,000 acreh.—Reuter.

DESCENT IN LABRADOR LIKELY.

LONDON, May 14.

Paris.—The papers are closely following the search for Nungesser off the Canadian and American coasts. They express the opinion that it is likely that Nungessers might have decended near the coast or on one of the lakes of Labrador.—Reuter.

WORKING OF STEEL PROTECTION ACT.

BRITISHERS' TRICK OF DUMPING CHEAP STEEL ON INDIA

BOMBAY, May, 14.

Under the Steel Protection Act of 1927, importers of British steel into India are asked to produce a certificate of British origin from the British Works. Complaints having been heard that Continental steel also is imported into India under the cover of certificates of British origin, enquiries were made by a representative of the Free Press of India in the steel market. Enquiries showed that the British Steel Works, as before the Steel Protection Act, buy steel billets and blooms in large quantities from the Continent as they are £ two to three per ton cheaper than their own billets and blooms. They are heated in English Works and rolled into finished articles such as bars, angles, tees, joists, plates and sheets and exported to other countries. They are accepted by these countries as British steel at British price while the articles similarly made in te Continent from the same blooms and billets and sold at £2 to 2 per ton cheaper.

According to the members of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, the certificates required by the Customs authorities from British Works have no value as they are from people who profiteer by using the Continental steel billets and blooms.—Free Press.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

SOME PRECIOUS QUALITIES.

My idea of the successful life is the man who has successfully accomlished the object for which he set out, to do something that is worthy of a real man.

Money is often a matter of chance or good fortune, but is not the mark of a successful life. It is not the thing that brings the throb of pleasure of a thrill into my life; but when I look about me and see the multitude of friends that I have after forty years of business association, when I see the great lines of smoking stacks and blazing furnaces that have come into being because of my interests and activity in life, when I see a work that I set out to do successfully accomplished, and meeting the approval of my fellow men, then a real thrill comes into my heart, and I feel that I have done something worth while, writes Mr. Chakes Schwas, American steel Millionaire in "The Daily Express."

If I were asked to say the most important things that lead to a successful life I should say that first of all was integrity, unimpeachable integrity.

The hardest struggle for all of us is to be something different from what the average man is. I do not believe in "super men," for the world is full of capable men, but it is the fellow with determination who wins out.

Another important thing is loyalty. Be loyal. What measure of success I may have won in life I attribute to the loyalty I had to a dear old friend who was my first steel master.

Be friendly. Lead the life that will make you kindly and friendly to every one about you and you will be surprised a what a happy life you will live.

No active business life, whether it is manufacturing or something else, should prevent you from enjoying the beauties of life. These finer things will contribute to your success.

Go at your work. You may not find yourself the first year. Do not hesitate to change; if you find it is not according to your taste and ambitions, then change and go into something else that is more pleasant. No man can be successful at work if he does not find the work that he has to do pleasant.

Opportunities must came naturally. The only way they can come naturally is to give your whole soul, give your every thought, give your every act to the accomplishmen of what you are going to undertake.

STEAM LAUNCH TRAGEDY IN GODAVERY

NO MORE DETAILS AVAILABLE

MADRAS, May 14.

Regarding the steam launch tragedy in the Godaveri river reported from Rajahmundry, no details are available. It is authoritatively reported that another launch without engine was towed to the foundered launch. Upto now 25 dead bodies have been discovered. The Police are enquiring into the matter.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST "SULTAN', EDITOR.

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The case against Mr. M. F. Rahman, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the vernacular daily "Sultan", who is charged with publishing a letter likely to incite class against class, was taken up to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The defence pointed out that the writer of the letter, A. Matin, was not prosecuted, but the editor, printer and publisher was prosecuted on the strength of the sanction obtained against A. Matin.

The Magistrate then discharged the editor. Soon after, a fresh sanction and complaint were put in, and fresh proceedings were started against the editor. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned.—A. P.

FORCIBLY SEPARATING WIFE FROM HUSBAND

ARYA-SAMAJ VOLUNTEERS TO BE CHARGED.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

A railway passenger appeared before the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, this morning and complained that considering him to be a Hindu some volunteers of the Arya Samaj took away forcibly from him his wife and step-daughter while he was waiting for a train to Amritsar at the Allahabad Junction railway station.

He infored the Court that the understood that his wife was taken by three volunteers concerned in the affair of 'Arya Samaj Widows Home and he wanted a charge to be framed against them under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code (enticing away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman.) He also asked for a search warrant as otherwise he feared his wife might be removed from the Widows Home. When the woman was produced before the Magistrate and her statement was recorded, the Magistrate found that the woman was wrongfully confined by the volunteers. The woman stated that the complainant was her husband and the expressed her desire to go to him. Accordingly the complainant was given his wife.

As the complainant's tickets' which were purchased two days ago, had become unserviceable, the Magistrate proposed to write to the railway authorities to renew them.—Free Press.

BARRISTER TO THE ARMY

MR. MAJUMDAR'S APPOINTMENT

CALCUTTA, May 14.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has selected subject to His Majesty the King's approval Mr. P. K. Majumdar, Barrister-at-Law, Darjeeling, for appointment to a commission in the Army in India Reserve of Officers with effect from May 2nd. 1927.—A. P.

LEAVE THE CONGRESS TO LABOUR

MR. K. V. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR'S VIEWS

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Srirangam wires:—

"The educated classes should form the Swaraj Party, independent of the Congress, like the Spinning Association and carry on the obstruction programme, but obstruction programme should be directed only for reserved subjects and not for transferred subjects. When we have programmed to capture Local Bodies, we should also co-operate with the heads of transferred half. I would advise non-acceptance of ministerial salaries. The Congress may be left in the hands of Labour and other masses. For this long time, the educated and middle classes could not plot the Congress with success. Let the labour try it and we shall help them with all our intelligence. A grim determination and more of sacrifice is needed. The only answer to the ratio question is boycott an formation of a Volunteers corps to work in the country.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

Last night in a specially erected shamaina in the untouchables quarter of Jamalpur Ward, 55 untouchables took an oath to give up drink. Srimati Ansuyaben, President of the Labour Union and others exhorted them to stick to their oath at all costs after which the untouchables passed the whole night singing relgious songs.—A. P.

DISCUSSION ON MUSLIM PROPOSALS

HYDERABAD, (Sindh) May 15.

It is understood that a conference of Muslim leaders of Sindh held at Larkhana to consider terms of Muslim offer was unable to decide in favour of joint electorates which were opposed by many among those present. The matter was shelved for the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of joint electorates and separation of Sindh.—Free Press.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

A United Provinces Government communique says the Government have sanctioned introducting, during the current financil year of compulsary primary education for boys in Allahabad, Benares, Firozabad and Kasaganj municipalities. The total number of municipalitiess in the U. P. in which compulsary primary education for boys will be enforced will thus be rainsed to 29.—Free Press.

PANIC ON THE BOURSE

LONDON, May 14.

Berlin.—Yesterday's panic on the bourse was replaced to-day by a more sober feeling, but still there is considerablle nervousness. Quotations opened to-day slightly improved, but soon declined to yesterday's level. Losses yesterday are estimated at several hundred million marks.—Reuter Special Service.

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INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

Mr. D. Jagannath Rao sends us the Draft Constitution of the proposed Indian Youth Congress, from which excerpts are given below:—

OBJECT:—The main object of the Indian Youth Congress shall be to make India materially strong and spiritually great.

ATTAINMENT:—It shall be achieved (1) By fighting bravely by all peaceful and constitutional means first and by passive resistance last, anything that in the opinion of the Youth Congress is retarding the realisation of the above object. (2) By inculcating in the minds of the youth of the country a true spirit of nationalism, pride of countr in which they live, and value of self-respect and discipline. (3) By safeguarding and enhancing the interests of the present and the coming generations in all matters of educational, social, hygienic and other cultural importance, essential for the growth of the nation.

PROMISE:—Every candidate shall take the following promise before being enrolled as a member:—

Fully accepting the object of the Indian Youth Congress and the means of its achievement and acknowledging India as my motherland, I.....promise with the Inner Ruler Immortal as my witness that I will faithfully and unceasingly strive (1) To make Brotherhood and service practical realities in my daily life, irrespective of castes, creed, sex, or colour. (2) To guard the honour and safety of my country, religion and women. (3) To be always a channel of peace, purity and power and to be tender to children, plants and animals and courteous to the aged and the disabled. (4) To provide the poor of my country with proper clothing, housing, food and other elementary necessities of life. (5) To be prepared to fight Adharma in any from and in any sphere of human life it may appear, by all constitutional means first and by passive resistance last as the Central Executive of the Indian Youth Congress may direct.

POLITICS TABOO.

Youth Congress shall ordinarily have no part in active politics.

MEMBERSHIP:—It is open to members of both the sexes between the ages of 20 and 35 who reside in India or Burma.

ASSOCIATES:—Those between the ages of 14 and 20 shall join as associates, who will help the members in their work, but shall have no voice in their deliberations.

ADVISORS:—Those above the age of 35 willing to help the youth of the country will be enlisted as advisers. They will take part in the deliberations of the Youth Congress and offer such advice and lead as are necessary for an effective solution of the problem under discussion by the members of the Indian Youth Congress, but shall have no voting power nor will their advice be binding on the members of the I. Y. C.

ADVISORY BOARD:—The Advisory Board of the Indian Youth Congress shall ordinarily consist of members of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, with powers to co-opt by the All-India Youth Congress Committee. Its function will be purely of an advisory nature.

CHIEF ADVISOR:—The President of the Indian National Congress shall ordinarily be the President of the Advisory Board of the Indian Youth Congress.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

India shall be divided on linguistic basis into thirteen units as follows:—

(1) Western Hindi, (2) Bengali, (3) Telugu, (4) Marathi, (5) Tamil, (6) Punjabi, (7) Rajastjani, (8) Kanarese, (9) Oriya, (10) Gujarathi, (11) Burmese, (12) Malayalam, (13) Western Punjabi.

Each such unit shall have a Provincial organisation of its own with a suitable place as its Head Quarters. Similarly the Taluqs, Tahsils and Firkhas in each of thse units.

A. I. Y. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The President and Secretary of every Provincial and Taluq Committee in very unit shall be its ex-officio members, in addition to two members elected by each such committee. The General Secretary, Assistant Secretary, the Organising Secretaries and the Treasurer shall also be its ex-officio members.

India's freedom can only be won when the earnestness and enthusiasm of the youth is wedded to the experience and tact of the elders. Let the members of the All-India Congress Committee who meet in Bombay on the 15th inst., kindly consider the present situation well, merge their petty personalities in the one great personality of our motherland and give India's youth a strong lead.

It is proposed to call for a Conference very soon of all workers interested in India's freedom and therefore requests the readers to kindly send all criticisms, suggestions and amendments, etc., to Mr. D. Jagannath Rao, 692 Residency, Hyderabad (Deccan).

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